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In opposing the proposition to revive the grade of vice-admiral in the Navy, the Baltimore American contends that such a step would be unwise, and that the grade named should be reserved solely for bestowal upon heroes. This is a civilian view of the matter which wholly ignores the changed conditions upon which the Navy has entered in the last ten years. Within that time our Navy has advanced to a place among the great navies of the world and has been changed from a home navy to a cruising navy. Our squadrons in the Atlantic and in Asiatic waters have been transformed into fleets, our Pacific squadron has been strengthened in its auxiliaries and the duties of all these divisions have been greatly increased. Under a contemplated reorganization the rear admirals commanding the Atlantic Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet will have under their command subordinate rear admirals and a large number of ships, whereas sound policy requires that each fleet commander should have higher rank than any subordinate flag officer under his command. This is necessary, not merely in the interest of discipline and efficiency, but in order that a fleet commander of the United States Navy may take among the representatives of other naval powers a position corresponding to the importance of his command and the dignity of the nation whose flag he flies. If it should happen, for example, that two squadrons, one an American under the command of our senior rear admiral, the other a German under the command of the junior vice-admiral of the German navy, were to meet for an exchange of courtesies, the German vice-admiral could rightfully claim precedence over the American rear admiral, even though the latter were his senior in length of service and was at the time in command of superior ships. If our Navy is to command the respect to which its growth and the dignity of the nation entitle it, we must give it something more than weight and fighting power, and that something is the higher grade for fleet commanders. That is the sole purpose of the movement to revive the grade of vice-admiral. The advancement which such a measure would provide for individuals has nothing to do with the matter at all. The only question is whether we shall cling to the present arrangement, which is inconsistent and capable of causing confusion and embarrassment on important occasions, or follow the example of other great naval powers and adopt a system which shall establish an even balance between rank and responsibility.

We take it not merely as a convincing token of the sane judgment underlying the editorial policy of the American press, but as a manifestation, also, of its unfaltering confidence in the integrity of the officers of the United States Navy, that not one representative journal, so far as we are aware, has given its approval to the President's request that he be vested with authority to dismiss summarily an officer of the Navy whom he considers unworthy of the Service. On the contrary, every reputable journal which has discussed the matter at all has condemned the proposal as unwise or as something decidedly worse. The utterances of these responsible leaders of public opinion are based primarily upon the enduring principles of justice and right, but in their relation to the naval service they constitute a splendid tribute to the rectitude of the officers of the Navy which they fully deserve and will, we are sure, heartily appreciate. It may seem unfair to distinguish among the vigorous protests against the granting of the President's request which have come from representative journals in various parts of the country, but we cannot refrain from noting an exceptionally able article in the New Orleans Picayune which sums up the whole case in these pointed sentences: "It is to be hoped that Congress will confer no such arbitrary power on the President as the right to dismiss without reason and without a hearing any military or naval officer he may see fit to so remove.

There is a wide difference between the power of removal of a civilian official and the removal of a military officer in time of peace. In the case of the civilian official no other reason is necessary than political expediency, and mere removal in such case carries no degradation with it. In the case of a military officer it is very different. A dismissal without trial would inevitably carry with it a permanent stigma, and would involve the utter disgrace of the removed officer. That is too great a power to place in the hands of a President for the time being, as it might at any time be used for political purposes or to provide vacancies for favored officers. The standard of military honor should be maintained on such a high plane that even the suspicion of wrong doing should not be permitted to attach to the name of any officer. No authority, therefore, however exalted, should have the right to ruin an officer's reputation, nor dismiss or punish him except after a fair and impartial trial by court-martial by his peers. Were Congress to grant the President the power he now asks, the military services would be dealt a severe blow, and discipline would be impaired."

Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., in a letter to the New York Sun protesting against the President's request for authority to dismiss summarily an officer of the Navy whom he considers unfit for the Service, says: "Through various influences and by devious ways now and then an officer escapes punishment by his commanding officer or by a court-martial. As a rule, I think the guilty have escaped by appeal to 'higher authority.' In no case whatever, so far as I know or have ever heard, has an officer convicted in the minds of his brother officers of behavior so indecent and disgusting as to show clearly his unfitness to hold a commission or associate with officers or gentlemen' escaped that court of last resort, the honor of the Navy and traditions of the Service. The stain becomes a wound, and I believe always a mortal one. For all the many possible neglects of duty, for all the manifold sins of man, for 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' the laws and the regulations of the Navy have cared for and will care for. Also for those offenses—'indecent and disgusting'—which one does not care to point a finger to or name or bring to trial (if any such ever occurred). The country and the President may be abundantly assured that the Navy will care for its honor, as it has done for over a century; and that it needs no whipping man to drive it to righteousness." Speaking on the same subject the Baltimore Sun says: "To dismiss an officer from the Service is in the nature of capital punishment. It deprives him, in a vast majority of cases, of his living, and, more than that, of his character and good name. Under the Constitution of the United States a citizen cannot legally be deprived of one dollar of his property, without due process of law, and here it is proposed to make it legal to strip an Army or Naval officer of everything that is valuable to him upon the mere dictum of the President. No officer would ever be safe from an emotional impulse or an outburst of anger to which Presidents, like all other men, are subject. When a Naval officer or an Army officer is dismissed from the Service his life is ruined. He is deprived of his character, his standing among men, of his employment, and when these are gone there are few gainful occupations open to him. Ought he to be deprived of these things except by the judgment of a duly authorized and properly constituted court? It would not be common justice to do it."

Secretary Bonaparte, in the course of an address before the Teachers' Association of Maryland a few evenings ago, entered an earnest protest against the reckless misstatements concerning the Navy which so frequently appear in the daily newspapers. As an example, he cited the story which went the rounds some two weeks ago to the effect the cruiser Minneapolis had been robbed of her silver service and other valuables at League Island, and as a still more flagrant instance he referred to the preposterous report of a mutiny on the cruiser Tennessee while that vessel was en route from the Isthmus of Panama to New York. These and other fanciful stories Secretary Bonaparte described as "the product of an over-fertile reportorial mind, which are partly due to the sensationalism of the press." He added: "Anything that will make headlines will cause papers to sell, but the correction of a story next day does not induce the publisher to refund the money paid for the paper the day before." There is ample justification for this protest against the irresponsible sensationalism of a certain class of the daily newspapers, the utterances of which are frequently a matter of serious annoyance to the naval authorities. It is only simple justice, however, to say that the journals which are eager to produce a sensation at the expense of truth are a small minority whose methods are studiously shunned by the reputable and representative daily newspapers of the country. These latter are frequently in error in matters of fact concerning the Navy, as well as the Army, and a greater degree of care in verifying unofficial statements would be highly creditable to them, but we are bound to acknowledge that on the whole they treat both Services intelligently, justly and with a degree of approval and support which is thoroughly appreciated.

As an evidence of growing intelligence among the wage-earners of the United States, no recent event is more gratifying than the resolution adopted at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor in Minneapolis declaring that the interests of the organization do not

require that its members shall pledge themselves to refuse to join the militia. This resolution, it will be observed, is purely negative, and would have been more acceptable had it declared that members should join the militia as an act of good citizenship, but it is an encouraging utterance nevertheless, and should commend itself to other great labor organizations. There have been many attempts in recent years to provoke antagonism between organized labor and the National Guard in various States by trying to make it appear that the existence of the militia was a menace to the workingman, and these efforts have in some parts of the country proved hurtful to the National Guard. It is amazing that any sane wage-earner should be persuaded to believe that the militia is a menace to his welfare or that service in the National Guard is prejudicial to the legitimate interests of labor organizations. Service in the militia is quite as honorable as membership in any labor union and decidedly more patriotic. It is a right as well as a privilege of which no self-respecting citizen should allow himself to be deprived by the vote of his fellow-workmen. The action of the American Federation is a recognition of this fundamental right of the American workingman, and we trust the example will be emulated by other labor organizations.

There is evidently a vague but serious impression in England that the increasingly amicable relations between the United States and Germany are in some way prejudicial to British interests, and this belief received official expression in the question submitted to the Foreign Secretary by George Stewart Bowie in the House of Commons on December 6. In pursuance of notice previously given, Mr. Bowie asked the Secretary whether any agreement or arrangement had been established between the United States and Germany under which, if Germany engages in war, her merchant marine shall be placed under the American flag. Mr. Bowie offered no reason for asking this extraordinary question, and if he had any he still refuses to take the world into his confidence. The reply, of course, was that the British authorities had no knowledge of any such agreement—nor has anybody else, for that matter—although if there were an agreement of that character the world would have known of it, since it would have to be ratified by the United States Senate. The absurdity of Mr. Bowie's suggestion is obvious. Such an arrangement would require the absolute nullification of the American doctrine against entangling alliances.

The General Staff of the Army is working out a plan for the transfer during 1907 of troops serving in the Philippine Islands to this country, and troops serving in this country to the Philippine Islands. The necessity of sending an Army to Cuba completely upset the original plans of the War Department for the movement of troops in 1907 between this country and the Philippines, as it was necessary to take many of the organizations which would naturally have gone to the Philippines next year and send them to Cuba. It has been definitely determined by the War Department that service in Cuba will count as "foreign service." It has also been decided that the "home battalion" of those organizations now serving in Cuba will not be sent alone to the Philippines, but will have foreign service credited to them as a result of the duty rendered in Cuba of the other two battalions of their regiments. Within a few weeks the War Department will probably promulgate a General Order specifying the troops which will be relieved in the Philippines in 1907 and those designated for Philippine service in that year.

While the Army transport ships were the most healthful places for troops during the last fiscal year, the admissions being 771.11, deaths 3.21, and non-effectives 34.82, respectively, per 1,000 of mean strength, the Surgeon General of the Army utters a warning against overcrowding these vessels with sick returning from Manila. He states that instances of overcrowding are now and then brought to notice. This condition could be almost entirely avoided by restricting the transportation of sick and wounded on a given transport to the known capacity of the hospital wards and by requiring the excess over that number to wait for the next transport, with the probability of more favorable conditions.

The Leavenworth Post publishes an article entitled "Political Injustice in the Army," in which it says: "All was serene until a few days ago, when it leaked out from an official source that the board of officers appointed to examine these enlisted and civilian candidates had been ordered to recommend to the War Department only twelve enlisted men for Infantry and Cavalry and six for Artillery; a total of eighteen out of thirty." We are able to state on the highest authority that there is no truth whatever in this statement. The Secretary of War has never given any such instructions to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth.

The submarine boat Octopus, of the Holland type, which has been built for the Government by the Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy, Mass., will be used in the submarine competitions which, in accordance with the directions of Congress, are scheduled to take place this coming February. The submarine boat company which controls the patents under which the Octopus was built asked permission of the Navy Department to use that vessel in the forthcoming tests. The permission has been granted.

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In opposing the proposition to revive the grade of vice-admiral in the Navy, the Baltimore American contends that such a step would be unwise, and that the grade named should be reserved solely for bestowal upon heroes. This is a civilian view of the matter which wholly ignores the changed conditions upon which the Navy has entered in the last ten years. Within that time our Navy has advanced to a place among the great navies of the world and has been changed from a home navy to a cruising navy. Our squadrons in the Atlantic and in Asiatic waters have been transformed into fleets, our Pacific squadron has been strengthened in its auxiliaries and the duties of all these divisions have been greatly increased. Under a contemplated reorganization the rear admirals commanding the Atlantic Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet will have under their command subordinate rear admirals and a large number of ships, whereas sound policy requires that each fleet commander should have higher rank than any subordinate flag officer under his command. This is necessary, not merely in the interest of discipline and efficiency, but in order that a fleet commander of the United States Navy may take among the representatives of other naval powers a position corresponding to the importance of his command and the dignity of the nation whose flag he flies. If it should happen, for example, that two squadrons, one an American under the command of our senior rear admiral, the other a German under the command of the junior vice-admiral of the German navy, were to meet for an exchange of courtesies, the German vice-admiral could rightfully claim precedence over the American rear admiral, even though the latter were his senior in length of service and was at the time in command of superior ships. If our Navy is to command the respect to which its growth and the dignity of the nation entitle it, we must give it something more than weight and fighting power, and that something is the higher grade for fleet commanders. That is the sole purpose of the movement to revive the grade of vice-admiral. The advancement which such a measure would provide for individuals has nothing to do with the matter at all. The only question is whether we shall cling to the present arrangement, which is inconsistent and capable of causing confusion and embarrassment on important occasions, or follow the example of other great naval powers and adopt a system which shall establish an even balance between rank and responsibility.

We take it not merely as a convincing token of the sane judgment underlying the editorial policy of the American press, but as a manifestation, also, of its unfaltering confidence in the integrity of the officers of the United States Navy, that not one representative journal, so far as we are aware, has given its approval to the President's request that he be vested with authority to dismiss summarily an officer of the Navy whom he considers unworthy of the Service. On the contrary, every reputable journal which has discussed the matter at all has condemned the proposal as unwise or as something decidedly worse. The utterances of these responsible leaders of public opinion are based primarily upon the enduring principles of justice and right, but in their relation to the naval service they constitute a splendid tribute to the rectitude of the officers of the Navy which they fully deserve and will, we are sure, heartily appreciate. It may seem unfair to distinguish among the vigorous protests against the granting of the President's request which have come from representative journals in various parts of the country, but we cannot refrain from noting an exceptionally able article in the New Orleans Picayune which sums up the whole case in these pointed sentences: "It is to be hoped that Congress will confer no such arbitrary power on the President as the right to dismiss without reason and without a hearing any military or naval officer he may see fit to so remove.

There is a wide difference between the power of removal of a civilian official and the removal of a military officer in time of peace. In the case of the civilian official no other reason is necessary than political expediency, and mere removal in such case carries no degradation with it. In the case of a military officer it is very different. A dismissal without trial would inevitably carry with it a permanent stigma, and would involve the utter disgrace of the removed officer. That is too great a power to place in the hands of a President for the time being, as it might at any time be used for political purposes or to provide vacancies for favored officers. The standard of military honor should be maintained on such a high plane that even the suspicion of wrong doing should not be permitted to attach to the name of any officer. No authority, therefore, however exalted, should have the right to ruin an officer's reputation, nor dismiss or punish him except after fair and impartial trial by court-martial by his peers. Were Congress to grant the President the power he now asks, the military services would be dealt a severe blow, and discipline would be impaired.

Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., in a letter to the New York Sun protesting against the President's request for authority to dismiss summarily an officer of the Navy whom he considers unfit for the Service, says: "Through various influences and by devious ways now and then an officer escapes punishment by his commanding officer or by a court-martial. As a rule, I think the guilty have escaped by appeal to 'higher authority.' In no case whatever, so far as I know or have ever heard, has an officer convicted in the minds of his brother officers of behavior so indecent and disgusting as to show clearly his unfitness to hold a commission or associate with officers or gentlemen escaped that court of last resort, the honor of the Navy and traditions of the Service. The stain becomes a wound, and I believe always a mortal one. For all the many possible neglects of duty, for all the manifold sins of man, for 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' the laws and the regulations of the Navy have cared for and will care for. Also for those offenses—'indecent and disgusting'—which one does not care to point a finger to or name or bring to trial (if any such ever occurred). The country and the President may be abundantly assured that the Navy will care for its honor, as it has done for over a century; and that it needs no whipping man to drive it to righteousness." Speaking on the same subject the Baltimore Sun says: "To dismiss an officer from the Service is in the nature of capital punishment. It deprives him, in a vast majority of cases, of his living, and, more than that, of his character and good name. Under the Constitution of the United States a citizen cannot legally be deprived of one dollar of his property, without due process of law, and here it is proposed to make it legal to strip an Army or Naval officer of everything that is valuable to him upon the mere dictum of the President. No officer would ever be safe from an emotional impulse or an outburst of anger to which Presidents, like all other men, are subject. When a Naval officer or an Army officer is dismissed from the Service his life is ruined. He is deprived of his character, his standing among men, of his employment, and when these are gone there are few gainful occupations open to him. Ought he to be deprived of these things except by the judgment of a duly authorized and properly constituted court? It would not be common justice to do it."

Secretary Bonaparte, in the course of an address before the Teachers' Association of Maryland a few evenings ago, entered an earnest protest against the reckless misstatements concerning the Navy which so frequently appear in the daily newspapers. As an example, he cited the story which went the rounds some two weeks ago to the effect the cruiser Minneapolis had been robbed of her silver service and other valuables at League Island, and as a still more flagrant instance he referred to the preposterous report of a mutiny on the cruiser Tennessee while that vessel was en route from the Isthmus of Panama to New York. These and other fanciful stories Secretary Bonaparte described as "the product of an over-fertile reportorial mind, which are partly due to the sensationalism of the press." He added: "Anything that will make headlines will cause papers to sell, but the correction of a story next day does not induce the publisher to refund the money paid for the paper the day before." There is ample justification for this protest against the irresponsible sensationalism of a certain class of the daily newspapers, the utterances of which are frequently a matter of serious annoyance to the naval authorities. It is only simple justice, however, to say that the journals which are eager to produce a sensation at the expense of truth are a small minority whose methods are studiously shunned by the reputable and representative daily newspapers of the country. These latter are frequently in error in matters of fact concerning the Navy, as well as the Army, and a greater degree of care in verifying unofficial statements would be highly creditable to them, but we are bound to acknowledge that on the whole they treat both Services intelligently, justly and with a degree of approval and support which is thoroughly appreciated.

As an evidence of growing intelligence among the wage-earners of the United States, no recent event is more gratifying than the resolution adopted at the late convention of the American Federation of Labor in Minneapolis declaring that the interests of the organization do not

require that its members shall pledge themselves to refuse to join the militia. This resolution, it will be observed, is purely negative, and would have been more acceptable had it declared that members should join the militia as an act of good citizenship, but it is an encouraging utterance nevertheless, and should commend itself to other great labor organizations. There have been many attempts in recent years to provoke antagonism between organized labor and the National Guard in various States by trying to make it appear that the existence of the militia was a menace to the workingman, and these efforts have in some parts of the country proved hurtful to the National Guard. It is amazing that any sane wage-earner should be persuaded to believe that the militia is a menace to his welfare or that service in the National Guard is prejudicial to the legitimate interests of labor organizations. Service in the militia is quite as honorable as membership in any labor union and decidedly more patriotic. It is a right as well as a privilege of which no self-respecting citizen should allow himself to be deprived by the vote of his fellow-workmen. The action of the American Federation is a recognition of this fundamental right of the American workingman, and we trust the example will be emulated by other labor organizations.

There is evidently a vague but serious impression in England that the increasingly amicable relations between the United States and Germany are in some way prejudicial to British interests, and this belief received official expression in the question submitted to the Foreign Secretary by George Stewart Bowie in the House of Commons on December 6. In pursuance of notice previously given, Mr. Bowie asked the Secretary whether any agreement or arrangement had been established between the United States and Germany under which, if Germany engages in war, her merchant marine shall be placed under the American flag. Mr. Bowie offered no reason for asking this extraordinary question, and if he had any he still refuses to take the world into his confidence. The reply, of course, was that the British authorities had no knowledge of any such agreement—nor has anybody else, for that matter—although if there were an agreement of that character the world would have known of it, since it would have to be ratified by the United States Senate. The absurdity of Mr. Bowie's suggestion is obvious. Such an arrangement would require the absolute nullification of the American doctrine against entangling alliances.

The General Staff of the Army is working out a plan for the transfer during 1907 of troops serving in the Philippine Islands to this country, and troops serving in this country to the Philippine Islands. The necessity of sending an Army to Cuba completely upset the original plans of the War Department for the movement of troops in 1907 between this country and the Philippines, as it was necessary to take many of the organizations which would naturally have gone to the Philippines next year and send them to Cuba. It has been definitely determined by the War Department that service in Cuba will count as "foreign service." It has also been decided that the "home battalion" of those organizations now serving in Cuba will not be sent alone to the Philippines, but will have foreign service credited to them as a result of the duty rendered in Cuba of the other two battalions of their regiments. Within a few weeks the War Department will probably promulgate a General Order specifying the troops which will be relieved in the Philippines in 1907 and those designated for Philippine service in that year.

While the Army transport ships were the most healthful places for troops during the last fiscal year, the admissions being 771.11, deaths 3.21, and non-effectives 34.82, respectively, per 1,000 of mean strength, the Surgeon General of the Army utters a warning against overcrowding these vessels with sick returning from Manila. He states that instances of overcrowding are now and then brought to notice. This condition could be almost entirely avoided by restricting the transportation of sick and wounded on a given transport to the known capacity of the hospital wards and by requiring the excess over that number to wait for the next transport, with the probability of more favorable conditions.

The Leavenworth Post publishes an article entitled "Political Injustice in the Army," in which it says: "All was serene until a few days ago, when it leaked out from an official source that the board of officers appointed to examine these enlisted and civilian candidates had been ordered to recommend to the War Department only twelve enlisted men for Infantry and Cavalry and six for Artillery; a total of eighteen out of thirty." We are able to state on the highest authority that there is no truth whatever in this statement. The Secretary of War has never given any such instructions to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth.

The submarine boat Octopus, of the Holland type, which has been built for the Government by the Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy, Mass., will be used in the submarine competitions which, in accordance with the directions of Congress, are scheduled to take place this coming February. The submarine boat company which controls the patents under which the Octopus was built asked permission of the Navy Department to use that vessel in the forthcoming tests. The permission has been granted.

Prof. William Hovgaard, of the Department of Naval Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, complains that because of an erroneous report of his address at the recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York, the daily press has quoted him as favoring the construction of small ships armed with small guns for the United States Navy. To correct this misapprehension Professor Hovgaard has written a letter to the Boston Transcript, in the course of which he says: "I sounded a warning against a too rapid increase in the displacement of battleships and pointed out the drawbacks connected with excessive size. Not till all the technical means of improvement at our disposal have been exhausted, should we resort to an increase in displacement, and then only in a conservative manner, so as to make the ships match the battleships of other nations, or, if thought necessary, surpass them to a certain extent. Upon these general considerations and under existing conditions, I recommended building battleships of about 18,000 tons displacement (i.e., 2,000 tons more than any battleship so far laid down in this country), of nineteen knots' speed and with a principal armament consisting of a combination of 12-inch guns with 9-inch or 10-inch guns. This combination was advocated in preference to a uniform battery of 12-inch guns, such as is found in the Michigan and the Dreadnought, for reasons which were stated before the society. I further recommended making use of the following technical resources, not yet introduced in United States battleships: Turbines and liquid fuel for mixed combustion (used in English battleships) and small tube boilers (used in German battleships), all of which will enable a considerable gain in weight of machinery. By so doing it is possible to produce a ship of about 18,000 tons displacement and nineteen knots speed, which in point of armament and protection would be superior to the Dreadnought. Only if battleships are to be built to act as cruisers, i.e., what is called 'battleship-cruisers,' the speed must be higher, would it be justifiable to resort to higher displacements—probably some 22,000 tons would at the present time be found necessary for this type."

President Roosevelt has signed an order, which is about to be promulgated by the Navy Department, granting to enlisted men in the Navy who have been in the Service more than one year the privilege of purchasing a discharge. Erroneous statements relative to this order have misled the entire Service. It provides that in time of peace any enlisted man in the Navy serving in his first enlistment who has a clean record so far that he is not undergoing punishment or is not under charges or in debt to the Government, may, after one year from date of his enlistment in the Navy, apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge. All applications for purchase must be made through military channels to the Navy Department. The applicant must give in full his reasons for desiring to purchase his discharge, and must state that he waives all claims for transportation to his home or to the place of his enlistment. Generally speaking, the Navy Department will not consider as sufficient reasons which existed prior to the enlistment. It is provided in the order that the granting of the discharge is entirely discretionary with the Navy Department. The price to be paid will be the price of the outfit furnished on enlistment plus two months' pay of the rating at the time of the actual discharge if in the second year of enlistment, or one month's pay if in the third year. After the third year the price for the purchase of a man's discharge will be the price of the outfit furnished him on enlistment. The Navy Department may in its discretion remit such part of the purchase price of a man's discharge, other than the price of the outfit, as it may seem proper by reason of his inability to pay the full amount, and when it is clearly evident that the man has members of his family solely dependent upon him for support. Commanding officers in forwarding applications for the purchase of discharge are directed to make careful inquiry into each case and report to the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., states with regard to his recent invention for measuring the distance of an object at sea, that it will prove to be of great practical value in fleet operations. With this instrument, which is called the horizometer, the distance of an object is measured by measuring the angle of depression of its water-line below a horizontal line, drawn from the eye of the observer. The instrument is "set" at the height of the observer, and the measurement is made by turning a micro-meter wheel, graduated in yards, until the image of the water-line of the object is raised through the angle of depression; and then reading the graduation on the micro-meter wheel. In the course of a technical description of his invention published in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, Commander Fiske states that the principal use of the horizometer, for battle purposes, would be in getting the approximate distance of an enemy's ship, and thereafter using it as a stadiometer, especially if the atmosphere is not very clear, and if the waves are as high as they usually are in deep water. Under these conditions, which are normal conditions at sea, a distant ship looks dim; and an ordinary range finder shows an image more dim; so that even approximate ranges cannot be gotten; and the water is apt to be so covered with white caps, that spotting would be impossible. But by aligning the top of a smoke-stack with the water-line, a height, or base-line, of about 80 feet, can be gotten, and very clear images, even if the weather conditions are not

very good. When the First Division of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet was going up New York Bay on Aug. 19, 1906, very clear observations up to 9,700 yards were gotten by the horizometer on the Minneapolis at Tompkinsville, aligning the top of the after smoke-stack of the Maine with her water-line, and using 80 feet as the estimated height. At 9,700 yards, a tow got into the line of sight and stayed there.

As a result of a recommendation made by a special board of Army officers the Secretary of War has decided to have the Government powder factory, for which an appropriation of \$165,000 was made by Congress at its last session, located at Dover, Del. A board was appointed shortly after this appropriation was made and it soon appeared that the selection of a site for the factory had narrowed down to the Rock Island Arsenal, and a place in proximity to the Powder Depot at Dover, Del. A careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of both places was given. The Rock Island Arsenal offered advantages in that it had water power already developed; that it was near a large city and hence a reserve electrical power was available, and that the Mississippi River afforded excellent drainage for the waste acids, etc. There was a serious disadvantage, however, in locating the powder factory there in that it would be impossible to fire big guns for testing the powder in that vicinity because of nearness to large cities and serious objection by the community. If the powder factory had been located at Rock Island it would also have been necessary for the Government to pay freight charges on all the powder, which must, after manufactured, have been shipped to the powder depot at Dover, the only place where the Government can store powder in large quantities. Dover had many advantages in that it had excellent water facilities, it is adjacent to other powder factories and it is near Sandy Hook, the Government Proving Ground, where there would be absolutely no objection to the firing of guns of any caliber to test the powder. Everything considered, it was deemed best to locate the factory there.

Chief Engr. B. F. Isherwood, U.S.N., retired, has translated for the Journal of the Franklin Institute the fifth chapter of "L'Air Liquide," by George Claude, former pupil of "The School of Physical Chemistry," Paris. Mr. Claude shows what a shaking the theories of modern physicists have received from a discovery of the potentialities of matter, due to experiments with liquified air and other gases. "While the scientists expected to find at the temperature of liquid hydrogen a complete cessation of all reaction, Dewar and Moissan found there a violent combination of fluorine and hydrogen: while the matter ought to be despoiled of all energy in its progress towards the absolute zero, it appears, on the contrary, capable of acquiring, *en route*, new energies, as witness the phenomena of phosphorescence and of fluorescence, which, very rare at ordinary atmospheric temperature, are the general rule at the temperature of liquid hydrogen. And more surprising still; not only does the matter not appear moribund, but life itself seems capable of resisting this extreme cold; witness microbes vigorous after weeks of immersion in liquid hydrogen; witness seeds of cereals which, under the same circumstances, lose nothing of their germinative faculties; tending thus to furnish reason to the defenders of the very original thesis of the community of the origins of life in the universe, since the vital germs would have been able to be transmitted from one planet to another without being destroyed by the enormous cold of the interplanetary spaces."

The New York Sun says: "President Roosevelt in that part of his message devoted to the needs of the Army and Navy observes that the mobilization and despatch of troops required to garrison Cuba upon the retirement of President Palma was 'a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the General Staff.' It is a proper judgment and highly gratifying to the national pride, but suppose the General Staff were called upon to man our costly and complicated coast defenses in the emergency of a threat of war by a strong naval power, what then? It is an unpleasant duty to acknowledge that the General Staff, in spite of its fine organization and intelligent direction, would be unequal to the emergency—in fact, its impotency could not be concealed from domestic critics or the foreign enemy, and the fault is at the door of Congress, which has fatuously failed to pass the Hull bill for the increase and reorganization of the Artillery Corps."

Unless Congress at the short session passes the Hull bill—and no session is too short for the performance of such a pressing duty—there will be no relief for an overworked service and no remedy for a grave condition of national unpreparedness until the Sixtieth Congress meets, and the Lord only knows what may happen to a world power in the next twelvemonth. The passage of the Hull bill should be a *must* with this Congress."

Inasmuch as the announcement that Secretary Taft's visit to the Philippines has been postponed from April, 1907, to the following September has given rise to the suggestion that the elections for members of the Philippine assembly which are slated to be held in April may also be postponed, it is worth while to recall the following extract from a speech which the Secretary delivered in Manila on Aug. 11 of last year: "Now it is suggested by a suspicion, I fear, born of hostility to the Government and a lack of sympathy with its purposes, that we propose to avail ourselves of some local disturbances in

some province due to ladronism, or otherwise to postpone the coming of the assembly. Nothing could be further from the facts. * * * Just as certainly as the sun rises and sets in these islands, if there be no new insurrection in the islands, when April, 1907, comes, the mandate for the popular assembly will be issued by the commission under direction of the President, and the popular assembly will be established here. The suggestion that some unjust pretext will be seized for the postponement of the assembly is unworthy of those who make it."

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., discussing the effect of modern ammunition on large guns, says it has been found that continued firing of seacoast guns causes a deposit of copper to form on the rifling, which in some cases has been of sufficient amount to appreciably reduce the diameter of the bore. Usually the wear of the guns will compensate for this copper deposit, but investigations have been made to determine how best to remove it in order to avoid all chance of trouble, and it has been found that it can be removed in a very simple manner with a 25 per cent. solution of strong ammonia in water or of a solution of carbonate of ammonia of corresponding strength. By the use of a tight-fitting sponge and this solution the accumulation of copper can be removed from the bore of the gun in a few hours.

That civilization imposes hardships upon the inferior races among whom it is introduced is pointed out by Surgeon General Rixey, of the Navy, who states that pneumonia, tuberculosis and asthma have greatly increased among the natives of Tutuila, the American island of the Samoan group, through the wearing of the American style of dress by the natives. When these clothes are wet by the frequent rains no effort is made to dry them, and pulmonary affections result. When only the lava-lava was worn by the natives and the body was anointed with cocoanut oil, the water ran off immediately, and the rain had little or no effect upon their constitutions. The rapid decrease of the Hawaiians is ascribed by some to the same cause.

The transport Kilpatrick arrived on Dec. 10 at Newport News, Va., from Manila, P.I., in good shape and with everyone well aboard. Many people were needless worried over the fact that the Kilpatrick did not arrive at Newport News by Dec. 6, not thoroughly realizing that the vessel was forced to encounter head winds and head seas nearly all the way from Gibraltar to this country. The War Department, for the three or four days prior to the Kilpatrick's arrival, received many telegrams and long distance telephone messages inquiring as to the safety of the Kilpatrick.

The four transports on the Pacific coast are to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus furnished by the Signal Corps of the Army. It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to install this apparatus on the Thomas, Logan, Sheridan and Sherman as rapidly as these vessels arrive in San Francisco and between trips. It is probable, also, that wireless apparatus is to be put on the transports Sumner, now running between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba.

Major General Story, retired, formerly Chief of Artillery of the Army, has returned to Washington, D.C., after a tour of seven months in the Philippines, China and Japan on special fortifications duty assigned him by the Secretary of War. He is now engaged in preparing for Secretary Taft certain data which it is desired to use with Congress this year in connection with prospective fortifications appropriations.

The Navy Department has received from the Asiatic Station the report of the board of officers which conducted the examination last summer of War. Mach. Clarence E. Wood to be an ensign in the Navy. The board reported Mr. Wood as having the necessary qualifications for a commission as ensign in the Navy and he has been so promoted.

Many Army and Navy officers and their families will be pleased to hear that the U.S.A.T. Sheridan is soon to undergo repairs that will enable her to again take her place in the schedule of trans-Pacific transports. During the period that the Sheridan is laid up its quartermaster, Capt. T. J. Morrow, U.S.A., will take charge of the Thomas.

From Camp Columbia, Cuba, a correspondent writes: "There are a number of men whose time has expired that are not re-enlisting and are returning to the States. It is to be regretted that some inducement cannot be offered by Congress to keep them in the Service. Why not push the twenty-five-year retirement bill through this session?"

All of the bids for three six-inch disappearing carriages, L.F., model of 1905, were rejected by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army on account of the bids being excessive of prices asked. It is probable that later in the year the Ordnance Department will readvertise for a larger number of these carriages.

The 19th U.S. Infantry, which is now on duty in the Philippines, is due to return to the United States April 1 next. No station as yet has been selected for the regiment.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Much of the routine information presented in the annual report of the Secretary of War is taken from the reports of other officers of the military organization published in these columns, and therefore need not be repeated. Those reports, covering the operations of the various supply departments and the conclusions of division and department commanders, presented a full general survey of Army conditions and needs, and upon that survey the report of Secretary Taft is largely based. He agrees with the General Staff that the present system of geographical divisions and departments is unsatisfactory, except that it is necessary to have a military head of the division in the Philippines, and states that in the United States proper, in the near future it is expected to issue an order abolishing divisions and bringing the brigadier generals commanding the departments into immediate relation with the War Department, at Washington. Under this arrangement major generals will be assigned to the more important departments, and a number of general officers will then be available to be put at the head of the brigade posts, which it is expected to establish, and also to be put in charge of the great schools at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

The Secretary holds that the promptness and precision of the work of the General Staff incident to the recent sending of an expeditionary force to Cuba is alone ample justification for the existence of the General Staff, which is now entering upon its fourth year of successful operation. Equally cordial approval is given to the service of the Quartermaster's Department and the Military Secretary's office. The enactment of the pending bill to increase the Medical Department is earnestly recommended, as is the bill to provide additional officers for the Ordnance Department.

According to the Secretary's figures, the financial status of the coast defenses as devised by the Endicott Board of 1886 and the Taft Board of 1906 is as follows: Total expenditures to Feb. 27, 1906, \$72,750,583; estimated cost to complete the defenses of the United States, including ammunition and sites, \$50,579,339; estimated cost of defenses for insular ports, including ammunition, \$19,873,895; estimated cost of defenses for the entrances to the Panama Canal, including ammunition, \$4,827,682; estimated cost of completing submarine mine equipment, range finding system, position finding system and searchlights for harbor defense at night, \$14,513,084. To this should be added the sum of \$3,062,664, to provide power plants and electrical installation for use in connection with both guns and mines. Estimates for the construction of fortifications for the insular possessions are submitted as follows: Manila Bay, P.I., \$1,359,000; Subic Bay, P.I., \$344,000; Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$350,000; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, \$250,000.

To provide the additional 186 officers and 5,043 enlisted men required to man the coast defenses, Secretary Taft again recommends the passage of the bill for that purpose now pending in Congress. This bill also contains a provision for separating the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery and giving it a regimental organization, together with certain slight increases in the personnel of the Field Artillery necessary to bring it up to the requirements of modern conditions, so adjusted as to bring both branches to the highest state of efficiency, and at the same time conduce to the most economical and adequate care and protection of all the guns and accessories of our seacoast fortifications, upon which so much money has been expended.

Speaking of the training and instruction of troops the Secretary notes that the principal difference between the old system of training and the new system inaugurated during the past year consists in the frequency of practice marches with full equipment and the conduct of skirmish fire at target practice in field kit; and in addition to the valuable practical knowledge that was to be acquired, one of the main objects was to keep both men and animals in fit condition for active service at any time. There has been some difference of opinion regarding the efficacy of the new system, particularly with reference to the marching and skirmish fire in full equipment, but, upon the whole, it has met with approval. Regarding the association of militia organizations with Regular troops in the summer camps of instruction, the Secretary remarks that there was nothing spectacular in the exercises. All the work incident to the formation, maintenance, and discontinuance of the camps was done by officers and enlisted men, each officer doing, so far as practicable, the duties of the staff corps or arm of service to which he belonged. The aggregate number of officers and men of the Regular Army and Militia combined assembled at these camps was nearly 50,000, there being a little more than 20,000 from the Regular Army and nearly 30,000 from the Militia.

Secretary Taft holds that it should be the general policy to do away with the small posts as rapidly as possible and to concentrate the Army as far as practicable in regimental and brigade posts, care being taken to utilize in every possible way those posts of recent construction, and especially those which by their location are capable of being expanded into regimental or brigade posts without too great cost. The change to brigade posts ought to be made gradually, and we should avail ourselves of those posts which are nearest now in point of capacity to brigade posts, and which have reservations sufficiently large to permit the maneuvers of brigades or larger bodies of troops. The posts recommended for enlargement to brigade posts, with their present capacity, and the Secretary's remarks thereon are as follows:

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: This post has barracks and quarters for a regiment of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, two batteries of Field Artillery, and for band; and bids have been invited for barracks for four additional batteries of Field Artillery. There are 4,512 acres in the reservation at the post, and there is another military reservation containing 36,800 acres within thirty miles of the post for target and maneuvering purposes.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: There are now barracks and quarters at this post for a regiment of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, three batteries of Field Artillery, four companies of Engineers, one Signal Corps company, and for band. In addition there are sufficient officers' quarters to accommodate the General Service and Staff College and the School for Infantry and Cavalry. There are 6,990 acres in the reservation at Fort Leavenworth, and as this post is within 130 miles of Fort Riley the large reservation at the latter post can be used conveniently in summer for maneuvers of the troops from Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Riley, Kas.: This post now has barracks and quarters for a regiment of Cavalry, six batteries of Field Artillery, and for band, and in addition sufficient quarters for the officers connected with the School of Application for Cavalry and

Field Artillery which is located there. The size of the reservation is 19,899 acres.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: At this post there are barracks and quarters for a regiment of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, two batteries of Field Artillery, and for band. In addition steps have been taken for the construction of the necessary barracks and quarters to accommodate headquarters and eight additional troops of Cavalry. The post has a reservation of 582 acres, including drill and camping site of 310 acres, about three miles from the post. Within eleven miles of this post there is another military reservation of 17,000 acres, for which Congress made provision in the last Army Appropriation Act.

The Secretary says:

Each one of these posts may well be made a command of a brigadier general, and if the present purpose of the Department is carried out will be made so even before the completion of the structures necessary to garrison a full brigade. It is eminently proper that at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, where there are such important schools, the command should be that of a brigadier general. At Fort Sill, in Oklahoma, there is a very fine military reservation of 50,000 acres, with an adjoining forest reservation which can be properly used for military maneuvers, which will make a total reservation of 100,000 acres. This ought to be ultimately made into a brigade post.

Fort Oglethorpe, which is now situated on part of the reservation of the Chickamauga Military Park, can be enlarged by the purchase of 15,000 acres of land at a very reasonable price, probably not to exceed an average of \$15 an acre, and this could be made the brigade post of the southeast. A brigade post upon the western coast ought to be constructed at American Lake, Wash., which is commended most highly as a proper place on Puget Sound, though the cost of the reservation will be high. With seven or eight brigade posts and the full regimental posts which we now have, I think the Army would be properly distributed and housed with a view to its efficiency and proper training.

For public purposes and especially for strategic purposes the construction of the projected railway between the mainland and Key West, Fla., is regarded as a matter of the utmost importance, hence Secretary Taft recommends that Congress give him specific authority to consent to the use of the foreshore, pertaining to the military reservation at Key West Barracks, by the railway company for the purpose indicated, and also to make proper provision for the transfer of the post to a location more convenient to the guns mounted at Fort Taylor.

The Secretary approves the Quartermaster General's recommendation for an increase in the allowance for quarters for officers. He also remarks that the case of dependent members of an officer's family might well be excepted from the prohibition of the law relating to free or reduced transportation. It is greatly in the interest of the Service that officers should be accompanied by their families to stations in our dependencies.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, \$21,986,171.04 was expended on the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country, a decrease of \$397,452.64. In addition the sum of \$2,129,426.19 was expended for the work under the charge of the Mississippi River Commission; \$83,723.26 in continuing the enlargement of Governors Island, N.Y.H., and \$35,177.59 from funds contributed by the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for the improvement of the Missouri River.

The destination among the Alaskan Indians is described as so serious as to require prompt relief measures on the part of the Government, no means for that purpose being at present available. Mention is made of an excellent report on the conditions and needs of these people by Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired, following an exhaustive investigation on the ground in pursuance of special instructions, and was transmitted to Congress in 1905, being printed as Senate Document No. 106, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session. Construction work in Alaska during the year included new construction of 47 miles of wagon road and the betterment of 40 miles heretofore constructed; the cutting of 285 miles of new trail and the improvement of about 200 miles already in use; the building of one substantial bridge across the Tazlina River, at a cost of \$10,000, and numerous other small bridges; the flagging of 247 miles of winter trail, and actual surveys of location, including the survey from Fairbanks to Council, of more than 1,000 miles of road and trail.

The compilation of a roster of officers and enlisted men of the Confederate armies was continued during the year. The Union records of Confederate prisoners afford much information concerning the service of many men whose names, unless those records were compiled, would not appear in the roster because the records of the organizations to which they belonged are missing. During the past year 164 Union flags, captured by Confederates, together with 123 flags of United States volunteer organizations—nearly all of them being colors of United States colored troops of the Civil War period—were transferred to the Military Academy to be placed on exhibition there with other flags of United States volunteers that had already been transferred to that institution; and in pursuance of the authority conferred by the joint resolution of Congress approved June 29, 1906, 282 unidentified Confederate flags were sent to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va.

Following is a comparative statement of the last eight estimates submitted to Congress for the support of the military establishment proper and of the appropriations and expenditures thereon:

Fiscal year ending—	Estimates.	Approp'ns.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1901	\$128,170,584	\$114,586,229	\$105,702,101
June 30, 1902	118,568,319	116,249,558	79,284,258
June 30, 1903	99,849,437	92,283,635	70,306,045
June 30, 1904	77,986,515	78,450,344	69,275,286
June 30, 1905	77,794,813	77,655,163	72,474,704
June 30, 1906	72,705,156	71,010,450	69,478,174
June 30, 1907	70,170,719	71,599,335	
June 30, 1908	79,950,102		

"It will be observed," says Secretary Taft, "that these estimates and expenditures have progressively decreased with two exceptions. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, exceeded the average expenditures of the two preceding years by about \$2,600,000 by reason of increased expenditures for pay of the Army, manufacture of arms, barracks and quarters, and clothing and camp and garrison equipage, etc.; and the estimates for 1908 exceed by nearly \$2,000,000 the highest estimates submitted during the previous four years. This arises from the fact that the Department is asking for increased amounts for the support of the military establishment, such as pay, etc., of the Army, subsistence of the Army, regular supplies, incidental expenses, horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers; barracks and quarters, transportation of the Army and its supplies, barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands; construction and repair of hospitals, small-arms target practice and encampment and maneuvers of organized militia."

The Secretary speaks at length of the work of the Army in San Francisco after the earthquake and deals in detail with the affair at Brownsville, his findings thereon having appeared in these columns last week. He also states that an itemized account of the expenditures due to the sending of an expeditionary force to Cuba is being

kept and that it seems just and proper that the increased cost to the United States of sending expeditionary forces to Cuba should be paid out of the funds of the Cuban treasury.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., from whose final annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department we quoted extensively on Dec. 1, describes the general condition and needs of the Service in terms which strongly emphasize his thorough knowledge of the organization in all its manifold details. One of his most interesting conclusions is that the withdrawal of marines from warships and the substitution therefor of an equal number of bluejackets would materially increase the efficiency of the crews of such vessels because of the increase in the force of bluejackets available for general duties. The immediate result of such an arrangement would be a larger community of interest through the removal of discriminations due to differences in pay and uniform, and inequalities in duties and privileges which are now a source of dissatisfaction. Admiral Converse frankly concedes the value of the marines for manning naval bases in outlying possessions and for service as expeditionary forces in emergencies requiring prompt attention, but he points out that when bluejackets are detailed as sentries and for ceremonies usually assigned to marines the bluejackets are faithful and efficient. We are reminded that the bluejacket of to-day is an entirely different character from the old-time sailor who was drafted into service with the aid of a press gang, and who needed soldiers over him to enforce discipline and prevent lawless acts. The present enlisted force of the Navy does not, in Admiral Converse's opinion, require a different force to maintain order in it any more than the soldiers of an Army garrison need a differently uniformed and paid class of men to act as police over them. That the great majority of the enlisted force of the Navy are self-respecting and law-abiding, and that they resent the suggestion that a different force is needed to maintain order among them, are well known. The attitude of the Government toward the Marine Corps is shown by the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy recommending that the Corps be increased and that the commandant have the rank of major general, and that commands be made for two brigadiers.

That the efforts of the Government to encourage enlisted men of the Navy to aspire to and qualify themselves for commissions is meeting with success is shown by Admiral Converse's statement that eleven warrant officers last year took the examinations for promotion to ensign, ten of whom passed and were commissioned. The law provides that twelve warrant officers may be commissioned annually as ensigns after passing the required examinations and considering the difficult character of the examinations the fact that ten young men qualified last year speaks well for their intelligence and zeal. Admiral Converse is opposed to any lowering of the standard of requirements for promotion from warrant officer to ensign for general service and for ultimate promotion to the higher grades in the line, but he makes the interesting recommendation that a lower standard be established by which warrant officers who fail of promotion to ensigns in the regular line of promotion may, if they reach the standard, be commissioned as ensigns and employed by the Department in suitable duties. These officers should be promoted to and including the grade of Lieutenant only, and would be available for duties on board of tugs, colliers, supply vessels, and other auxiliaries, and corresponding duties on shore. The present age limit of commissioning warrant officers may perhaps be extended for these officers.

The condition of the enlisted personnel of the Navy as described by Admiral Converse is highly gratifying. For several years persistent efforts have been made to establish conditions under which the Navy shall be made up entirely of American citizens. How far these efforts have succeeded is indicated by the following figures: Of the nearly 10,000 petty officers in the Navy 96 per cent are citizens of the United States, the percentage in 1905 being 95; of the enlisted men, other than petty officers (some 22,000), 91.7 per cent are citizens of the United States, the percentage in 1905 being 90.5; and of the total enlisted force of the Navy (32,163) 93.1 per cent are citizens of the United States, the percentage in 1905 being 91.8. No less gratifying is the fact that of the total number of men who were recommended for re-enlistment, 43.1 per cent re-enlisted in the Navy during the past year. With the expected continued improvement in this respect, 50 per cent of the enlisted force of the Navy will in a short time be trained men who have served one or more enlistments. It is a pleasure to note that the number of men serving under continuous service is now 5,248, an increase of 351 over the previous year, or a gain of about 7 per cent. The spirit and quality of the young men whom the Navy is drawing into its ranks are strikingly illustrated by the fact that the applications last year for assignment to duty on submarine boats far exceeded the number who could be accommodated or who are necessary to man all our submarine boats built or building.

The clause in the last Navy Appropriation Act requiring applicants for enlistment in the Navy to present certificates of birth showing their age has reduced enlistments about 30 per cent, and has proved not only prejudicial to the best interests of the Service, but disadvantageous to the men whom it affects. Admiral Converse therefore recommends that this be repealed or modified, remarking that inasmuch as a boy of seventeen is, if otherwise qualified, a competent witness in any court, his oath, in connection with the report of the recruiting officer and the careful physical examination made by the examining medical officer, should be accepted as sufficient.

Another timely recommendation by Admiral Converse is that opportunity for advancement should be given to those apprentice seamen who elect to perform duty in the fire room and engine room, so that, with those who remain in the seaman branch, they may ultimately be available for commissioned rank. To encourage re-enlistments it is recommended that extra pay of \$5 per month for the second period of service following a period terminated by expiration of enlistment, and \$3 a month for each subsequent period of service be offered.

With regard to desertions Admiral Converse adheres to the belief expressed in his former reports, that the greater number of desertions are due to qualities innate in a certain proportion of the men themselves—principally the desire for change which is shown by the same roving spirit in unskilled shore occupations, and partly due to either disappointment in not realizing a roseate concep-

tion of naval life, or from temporary dissatisfaction with existing conditions of the Service. It is a curious circumstance that the larger proportion of desertions during the past year have occurred from the large armored cruisers, where the space and comforts given the men are greater than in any other vessels of the Navy, and that among the vessels having the smallest number of desertions are the old type Iowa and Indiana, which insure much less comfort to the men serving in them. Another peculiar fact is that desertions last year were most numerous in those ratings in which the pay is highest. Admiral Converse does not believe that a general increase of pay for the first period of service would diminish the number of desertions. Nor does he believe that any good would be accomplished by establishing a preliminary short-term enlistment of one year, his view being that the four-year term is best suited to our Navy. In pursuance of the effort to weed out the unworthy, 823 men were discharged during the year as undesirable and 175 for insubordination, while the dishonorable and bad-conduct discharges amounted to 1,348. The total loss from the Service during the fiscal year, due to discharges, desertions, deaths, and retirements, was 12,690 men. As the Navy was 4,837 short at the end of the year, about 17,500 men were needed to recruit the Navy to the allowed number of 37,000; since 40,918 men applied for enlistment, it may be seen how many more applicants seek enlistment each year than are needed. To induce desirable men to remain in the Service, Admiral Converse makes the excellent recommendation that men who have served three enlistments be privileged to place their names on the list of civil-service appointees, without examination, in occupations for which their service in the Navy and their reports of efficiency show them to be fitted.

Admiral Converse not only favors the addition of hospital ships to the Navy but urges the construction of ambulance ships of high speed with facilities for emergency treatment, the special function of such vessels being to convey the sick and wounded from fighting ships to hospitals. He strongly advocates the bill pending before the Senate to increase the efficiency of the naval militia and urges the creation of a naval reserve. Of the towing of the drydock Dewey to Olongapo, P.I., by the flotilla under the command of Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N., Admiral Converse says: "It was the most difficult and trying feat of seamanship ever attempted. Too much credit can not be given to Commander Hosley and the officers and men under his command for their skill and efficiency and for the tenacity of purpose which overcame the frequent setbacks encountered."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

High praise is given the Revenue Cutter Service by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in his annual report. The following summary of the work of the revenue cutters is given: Persons rescued from drowning, 17; persons on vessels assisted, 1,664; persons in distress taken on board, 1,285; vessels assisted, 131; vessels boarded and papers examined, 17,344; vessels seized or reported for violation of law, 378; fines and penalties, \$67,410; value of vessels assisted, \$5,012,955; vessels examined or spoken during yellow-fever epidemic, 1,923; net expenditures—maintenance, \$1,450,000; unexpended balance, \$2,188,67.

The Secretary says: "The operations of the service have continued actively along the seacoast of the United States, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico, and on the waters of the Great Lakes. Much important work has been done by revenue cutters in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, where extended cruises have been made for the protection of fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries and the public interests generally. There have been in commission twenty-three vessels of the larger class and sixteen harbor vessels and launches, which are engaged at various ports in boarding duty and the enforcement of anchorage laws."

"Fourteen officers have been on duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service. One officer is on duty with the Immigration Service at New York."

During the prevalence of yellow fever in the South in 1905 the service maintained a quarantine patrol on the Gulf coast from Louisiana to Florida. Six revenue cutters and six chartered vessels composed the patrol fleet, which examined or spoke 1,923 merchant vessels. "Not a case of yellow fever entered any locality by water within the limits of the patrol," the report says.

"Great assistance was rendered by the service to San Francisco immediately following the earthquake of April 18, 1906," says Mr. Shaw. "Many lives and a large amount of property and treasure, the value of which cannot be estimated, were saved by the efforts and resourcefulness of officers and men, while timely aid was given to numerous homeless and stricken people. The service co-operated with the municipal authorities and the Army in preserving order, in checking the progress of the conflagration, which threatened to destroy the entire city, and in the transportation and distribution of supplies."

Revenue cutters have cruised actively on the Atlantic coast during the winter for the relief of distressed shipping. Succor in various ways has been afforded a large number of disabled and stranded vessels and their crews. Derelicts and other obstructions to navigation have been removed or destroyed.

Numerous regattas have been effectively supervised by the service, which has insured the safety of participants and spectators.

"I strongly recommended the passage of Senate bill 925," says Secretary Shaw. "This bill provides for the construction of a first-class cutter for Puget Sound, a first-class cutter for Savannah, Ga., and adjacent waters on the Atlantic coast, an able seagoing tug for New Bedford, Mass., and the waters of Vineyard and Nantucket sounds and a boarding vessel for duty at New Orleans."

Two vessels, one for the coast of Maine and one for Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, North Carolina, are now in process of building, and proposals will be solicited as soon as practicable for the construction of a seagoing tug for life-saving purposes for the North Pacific coast and an able steamer for destroying derelicts at sea, the last two having been authorized by the present Congress. Repairs to the *Thetis* have been completed, and she is under orders to make the annual cruise to the Arctic Ocean.

The Personnel Act of June 28, 1906, will be the means of providing in due time a sufficient number of junior line officers for the various ships. Mr. Shaw recommends that officers, after performing five years' service in the grade of third lieutenant or that of second assistant engineer, and upon passing the examinations now required by law, be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade. He reviews his recommendation that the senior ten chief engineers be given longevity increase of pay up to 60 per

cent, on the basis of 10 per cent for every five years' service.

REPORT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL, U.S. NAVY.

H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General, U.S. Navy, in his annual report shows total debits of \$123,606,428.01, leaving a balance of \$39,506,642.19 of the appropriation of \$163,113,070.20. On the construction of new ships \$31,764,556.48 was expended; on repairs, \$5,550,300.01; maintenance of ships in commission, other than receiving-ships, \$19,604,749.69; receiving-ships, \$3,986,400.00; lighthouse establishment, \$78,334.03; Fish Commission, \$64,800.73; Naval Militia, \$262,034.67. The deposit of savings by enlisted men was \$636,980.50; repayment of savings, \$734,867.96; total to the credit of the fund, June 30, 1906, \$582,043.95; interest on repayment at 4 per cent per annum, \$951,652.88.

The Pay Corps is now recruited to its authorized strength as the result of the commissioning of 21 assistant paymasters obtained by two most successful competitive examinations. The general average of the 17 who completed their course at the last session of the Naval Pay Officers' School was 93.59 per cent. The Pay Corps has been distinctly benefited by the school; and, without question, the good effect in the future will be even more marked. The status of paymasters' clerks remains most unsatisfactory.

The passage of a measure embodying in its essential features the provision for their benefit contained in S. No. 6413 is urged so that they may have some incentive to remain and properly conduct themselves after entering the Navy.

"The need of a considerable increase in the Navy Supply Fund becomes daily more manifest. Each of the reasons which necessitated the creation of this fund would seem to afford sufficient argument to justify its increase to an amount sufficient to maintain a working stock of all ordinary commercial articles in common use by the different bureaus.

"In view of the past unsatisfactory experience with commutation of rations, and particularly as the new Navy ration is considered sufficient in all respects to actually subserve the men, it would seem that the time has surely come when general commutation should cease.

"Drastic restrictive rules are needed for the government of the ship's store, in order that the incurring of debts may be immediately and entirely stopped.

"It is a source of gratification that, during the recent past, the number of reputable dealers and manufacturers not heretofore dealing with the Navy has materially increased. An enlargement of the bidding list of direct producers, also, has eliminated, to a considerable extent, the middleman and the speculator. This fact, together with wide competition, has had a decided tendency to reduce the cost of naval supplies, and is directly ascribable to the business public's appreciation of the efforts which have been and are constantly being made to expedite every transaction and to conform as far as practicable to modern commercial methods.

"The total value of articles manufactured by the naval clothing factory during the year was \$344,006.83; the stock on hand had reached a point where it was deemed wise to curtail the output temporarily. It is especially desirable to have all the work done within the factory; and it is recommended that an additional story be erected so as to enable building 31 at New York Navy Yard to accommodate the machinery.

"The clerical force of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is entirely inadequate for the prompt and efficient performance of its prescribed duties. Although the work has been reduced to the last degree by systematizing and by eliminating every feature possible to be dispensed with, the responsible clerks, in charge of work of the highest importance, are constantly compelled to work far beyond the end of the official day and on Sundays and other holidays. There can be cited several specific instances of evidently approaching breakdown among the clerks who have thus far kept up the work by excessive overtime labor."

REPORT OF BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

In the absence of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the annual report of the bureau bears the signature of Capt. Frank McIntyre, 19th U.S. Inf., Acting Chief. The report deals largely with commercial, industrial and financial conditions in the Philippines, which are far from satisfactory, and describes the Congressional legislation required to improve them. The establishment of an agricultural bank is strongly recommended which, it is pointed out, would be of great benefit to all classes of Filipinos. Even more necessary is the enactment of the pending bill to establish reciprocal trade relations between the Philippines and the United States. "This bill," says Captain McIntyre, "is an offer to admit to our protected market as much of the sugar and tobacco of the Philippine Islands as may be tempted thereby, but which is naturally limited to the tobacco available for export, an amount that has never exceeded 262,000 tons of sugar (1893) and \$2,800,000 worth of tobacco (1902). In exchange for this relatively small concession, an opportunity would be given us to sell in the Philippines \$26,000,000 worth of American goods at a 100 per cent. differential in our favor over the tariff rates imposed by Congress on the goods of our competitors."

Under the act empowering the insular government of the islands to assist in the construction of railroads in the archipelago concessions have been made for the building of about 725 miles of road in the islands of Luzon, Cebu, Negros and Panay and surveys for the same are now in progress. In the foreign trade of the Philippines the British flag continues to lead all competitors, handling on the basis of value about 60 per cent. of imports and 75 per cent. of exports. The Spanish flag has second rank in both incoming and outgoing freights in consequence of the regular service furnished by the Spanish mail steamship line plying between Liverpool and the Philippines. The German flag is third, while American vessels are in the fourth rank, carrying about 9 per cent. of the total imports and a smaller percentage of the exports.

There are at present 184 Filipino students being educated in the United States by the Philippine government under the supervision of the bureau. During the past year three students have been returned to the islands, two on account of ill health and one by reason of his misconduct. The results of this movement to educate Filipino students in the United States can not as yet be measured, but the earnestness and thoroughness with

which the great majority of the Filipino students are prosecuting their work in this country promise that those benefits contemplated by the inaugurator of the movement will be abundantly secured. From Nov. 1, 1905, up to Sept. 30, 1906, there were appointed 109 teachers and 50 persons to other positions in accordance with the civil-service rules, and 16 former employees who had returned to the United States were reinstated. There were also appointed 43 third lieutenants of constabulary, for which position no civil-service examination is held in the United States. On Sept. 30 there were thirty-seven positions vacant, appointment to which was delayed on account of lack of suitable eligibles. This number included three assistant foresters, fourteen surveyors, and five engineers, as well as chemists and stenographers.

With regard to the purchase by the Secretary of War of the coal claims of certain Spaniards on the island of Batan, as authorized by the Act of Feb. 26, 1906, the report states that the governmental interest in this arose from the fact that while there were at this place large deposits of coal suitable to the use of the Government transports and interisland coast-guard steamers, yet owing to the fact that these claims remained undeveloped, the Government was forced to buy its coal in foreign markets at a price considerably in excess of what it could be profitably mined in the islands.

SUPERVISOR OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N., who relieved Comdr. H. H. Hosley, U.S.N., as supervisor of New York on Dec. 9, 1905, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, states that the channels of the lower bay are long and narrow, with a depth of water barely sufficient for the large vessels. To keep these channels open and free for navigation requires very careful and vigilant work by the inspectors and patrol vessels under this officer.

One of the patrol vessels, the *Nimrod*, it is pointed out, is so old and unseaworthy that she is unable to go outside in bad weather, and she should be either replaced by a new vessel or have \$5,000 spent upon her for repairs. Commander de Steiguer, among other things, goes on to say:

"It is found that the withdrawal of any of the boats is immediately followed by violations of the law, the absence of the patrol being quickly noticed, so every effort has been made to keep each boat ready for service and on her station. With a patrol as efficient as it is possible to keep with the number of boats under this office, it would be impossible to prevent the deposits of great amounts of material but for the checking system carried out in the office, which leads to the discovery of practically any amount of material illegally disposed of, however small.

"Owing to the great danger of accidents in the channels of the lower bay from the tows when excessively long towlines are used and to the utter disregard of the towing interests to the appeals and demands for shorter towlines, as a measure of safety Ambrose Channel, when opened, might be restricted to vessels not engaged in towing. As there is no law governing the towing or length of towlines, I most heartily concur in the recommendations of several of my predecessors, as expressed in their annual reports, suggesting that Congress take action in the matter.

"Very few changes have been made in the methods of the patrol for the protection of the channels or in the system that has been in use for keeping under surveillance the refuse material that must be disposed of, which has increased from about 10,000,000 cubic yards in 1896 to about 21,973,038 cubic yards this year. This large increase is due to the many improvements being carried out, such as subways, tunnel work, and increased building in the city.

"I have consulted with the officials of the department of street cleaning and have given them my co-operation in an effort to have all the city's garbage towed farther out to sea before being dumped. Under the present plan it will be taken to Barren Island, as it was before the destruction of the plant, and on the ordinary scows, where it will be transferred to the large seagoing scows and towed fifteen miles to sea from the entrance to Gedney channel, the outside patrol boat reporting any dumping short. A schooner has just been placed at this point to act as a stakeboat for garbage tows. It is hoped that the above arrangement will result in no garbage floating back on the beaches."

Commander de Steiguer also gives in his report a synopsis and status of the cases of illegal dumping referred to during the past fiscal year to the United States district attorney, with recommendation that proceedings be instituted against the parties liable, and the status of cases pending since last annual report.

THE QUESTION OF ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am one of the "good men of mediocre ability" who oppose the Elimination bill and selection principle as a remedy for slow promotion in the Army and Navy. I am writing to you to know how far one can go in objecting to these vicious principles without subjecting himself to court-martial. Under existing orders, criticism, of a measure that has been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, no difference how honest or sincere, may result in serious punishment. These measures do not affect me personally, in the least, yet I cannot see measures go into effect which the experience of the world has shown result only in disaster to the Service and the country, without urging fair consideration and open discussion by those men who have the good of the country at heart equally with the President and who are certainly more expert in all things affecting the Service than he is. Will you kindly give your ideas of the limits confining us in a discussion of these matters.

MEDIOCRE.

Officers of the German army are considerably worried over the question of service uniform, it having been pointed out that in regard to the provision of field service clothing for the rank-and-file, everything is arranged, or is in process of arrangement, but that the officer possesses no special campaigning uniform, and he would therefore be compelled at the last moment to alter and modify the uniforms which he originally purchased and has maintained to date, chiefly for purposes of parade and display. These, however, are regrettably declared to be at present made too tight for rough wear, the fashionable high collar is unsuitable for campaigning, as are also the Wellington boots mostly worn by those who take a pride in the appearance of their extremities.

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

In his annual report Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, tells us that it is anticipated that there will be in full or partial commission during the fiscal year 1908, twenty-four battleships, twelve first-class cruisers, sixty-six second and third-rate vessels, sixty torpedoboats, and fifteen auxiliaries, making a total of 177 vessels. This represents an increase of thirty-eight vessels over those cared for and maintained during the present fiscal year. This requires an increase of \$1,657,058 in the appropriation. The erosion of heavy guns is so rapid that a reserve supply is required to take the place of those being relined. Future ships will be armed with a semi-automatic 3-inch gun of private manufacture, which has been satisfactorily tested. Extensive tests of gas-check pads are being made with the expectation of obtaining one having sufficient durability. Gas ejectors have given fair results and are still in process of development to a more perfect form. It is proposed to provide for each intermediate gun, not using cartridge cases, a permanent single jet attached to the gun which may be worked automatically or at will, according to the necessities of the case. Such a jet has been tested with good results.

Two new designs of turret mount have been developed during the year, both for 12-inch guns. One type will be installed in the New Hampshire and the other in the South Carolina and Michigan. Both types embody certain new features which will operate to increase the rapidity of fire. The design adopted for the South Carolina and Michigan represents a marked departure from previous designs. For guns of 7-inch and smaller caliber no new designs of mounts have been developed, though a novel type of broadside mount for guns of intermediate calibers is now under consideration. A special appropriation for completing this work is urgently needed. The new sights are not excelled, if equalled, by any other in the world. Telescopic sights for all guns above 3-inch caliber are being furnished to all vessels so far as funds will allow. A type showing a marked departure from existing models is to be tried on the South Carolina and Michigan, and another is in a preliminary stage of design. Improvements in electrical appliances designed to avoid a repetition of the deplorable accident on the *Kearsarge* are being put into effect on all vessels as fast as the appropriations will allow.

The New York is to be rearmed and the turrets and sights of the Massachusetts and Oregon remodeled. The ancient batteries of the Iowa, Brooklyn, Olympia, Monterey and Monadnock should be subjected to similar treatment to render these vessels efficient. The vessels of the Arkansas class need new sights. Each year of delay in making appropriation for issuing to the Navy the latest type of rifles and machine guns will result in material increase of the ultimate cost. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the necessary amount be asked for. The issue of the machine for training men in the use of the Service rifles results in increased efficiency and a saving of about \$500 a year on each vessel. A further saving will result from the adoption of an electrical dottor devised by an officer of the Navy in place of the Morris tube to which serious objections are urged.

The methods of purifying our smokeless powder have been improved and its uniformity increased. Of the 3,500,000 pounds of Brown prismatic powder which occupies much needed room in the magazines, 850,000 pounds have been transferred to the Army. The ballistic efficiency of large caliber projectiles is being improved and the improved bands give smooth flights of projectiles even when fired from guns that are considerably eroded. The older types of fuses are being rapidly withdrawn from service. Experiments are still under way pertaining to improvements in ignition in cartridge cases and to a more satisfactory material for cartridge bags.

It is considered of the utmost importance that in the organization of the fleet there should be two vessels of considerable size, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, devoted exclusively to the transportation of ammunition. Ultimately there should be one of these vessels with each fleet. It is believed that the delivery of armor contracted for will be completed during the calendar year, and the small demands for armor in the future may result in seriously reducing the resources of the country for this special material which now approximates 30,000 tons a year. The greatly increased severity in the ballistic test has been fully met by the manufacturers. There has been a reduction of \$52 per ton in the price of armor. A new system of fire control is to be tested in one battleship, and a range-finder of American design and manufacture. Torpedo practice during the year has been very satisfactory. The officers and men are becoming highly proficient in handling this important weapon. This is directly due to the wise policy of including in the annual target practice records the scores made in torpedo practice. Satisfactory progress has been made with a new type of submerged torpedo tube. Compressors and accumulators which meet the high requirements are to be furnished to ships fitted with the new torpedoes. The mine outfits of the battleships and armored cruisers are complete, and the torpedo station is prepared to furnish the mine outfits to the new ships as they go into commission. Estimates are submitted for 500 reserve mines in addition to those carried by the ships. Experiments with two submarines stationed at the torpedo station, have secured data of value in future designing.

More officers are needed in the bureau as the number of vessels increases. Uniform practice in inspection has resulted from the employment as a general inspector of a naval officer of rank and technical experience. The study of the interior ballistics of smokeless powder by a special board has added materially to our knowledge of projectiles, fuses, high explosives and kindred subjects. It is expected that the labors of this board will result in the development of a fuse which will fully meet the high requirements for a fuse to be used with high explosive shells. As regards the strength of material the new alloys give promise of remarkable results, and two experimental guns now under construction are confidently expected to show a strength much beyond that of any guns heretofore constructed.

There should be some definite provision of law regarding the securing of patents by the Government of inventions by officers. It is recommended that authority be given to take out patents in the name of the Government, to pay the cost of the application, and to give the inventor a satisfactory compensation for his services.

An auxiliary vessel for use as a machine shop and store vessel with the fleet is recommended. Results have fully confirmed the wisdom of providing special instruc-

tion in ordnance for officers. Six have completed the course and been assigned to duty, and seven are pursuing the course. The instruction of 164 seaman gunners has been completed during the year. The course of instruction has been changed and extended to forty-one weeks. The close relations with the Ordnance Department of the Army have continued with advantage to both branches of the Service.

Efforts will be continued to secure a uniformity in material between Navy and Army. Additional clerks are needed by the bureau. The work of the Naval Gun Factory has continued to increase in efficiency under the present management, and the delays in delivery of ordnance material for installation on ships building are rapidly decreasing. Approximately \$10,000 a year is saved by the new fuel oil burning system. The output of the factory has been increased nearly fifty per cent. during the year, the expenses have been reduced enormously, and the estimated time of completion of material has been, in some instances, reduced nearly one half.

At the Naval Proving Ground 464 guns of all calibers were proved and 111 carriages and mounts tested, this being an increase of 190 guns over that of any previous year, and an increase of fourteen in carriages and mounts over that of the previous fiscal year. A 6-inch .30 caliber gun that had been relined was fired twenty-one times and is in excellent condition, which is considered an indication that the system of relining which has been adopted will prove satisfactory.

Experiments on different metals elicited the salient facts that a nitrocellulose powder stands high in non-erosive qualities and that it is useless to attempt to avoid erosion altogether by the use of a particular metal for the bore of the gun.

The Indian Head smokeless powder factory turned out 1,001,699 pounds of powder. At the Newport torpedo station should be immediately established a plant for the repair and manufacture of automobile torpedoes.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers visited Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Fort Hancock, N.J., on Dec. 7, 1906, the last day of their annual meeting in New York city. They were received by General Crozier and General Murray and the ordnance and Artillery officers of the two posts and entertained by quite an extensive program of firings, and exhibitions of the range finding and fire control systems. The great value to the Service in their visit is in the direction of popularizing the services and particularly the coast defense. Great interest was evinced in coast defense generally and considerable comment was heard upon an article, which 1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland prepared for the occasion, as a junior member of the Society, on the subject of "Our Military Mechanical and Electrical Engineer: The Artilleryman. Have We Enough of His Kind?" The interest they showed in the needs of the Artillery is indicated by the fact that they accepted this article for publication and distribution to their members. The paper of Lieutenant Ireland gave many excellent facts of interest concerning our Artillery and such as it is well for the class of men he addressed to be advised of. In it he said: "In the Artilleryman we find a soldier who is a mechanical and electrical engineer. To his charge is entrusted probably as fine a system of coast defense as has ever been constructed, but even now, when our home defenses are far from complete, and practically nothing has been done toward fortifying our insular possessions and the Panama Canal, he must lay up in paint and cosmolite three-fourths of all this fine equipment, and do the best he can to keep the remaining fourth in operation with a force that is short-handed 30 per cent to 40 per cent. He is provided with excellent schools and means of training the experts which he requires, but upon the completion of their enlistment he sees all his work go for naught, because they are underpaid, and the commercial world stands ready to invite them at nearly or quite twice their Army pay."

Efforts have been made during the past week by several members of Companies B, C and D, 25th Inf., recently discharged without honor by direction of the President, to re-enlist in the Army. Sergt. Mingo Sanders and Pvt. Elmer Brown have been in Washington this week and personally appeared at the War Department and endeavored to state their cases to the Secretary of War in person. Secretary Taft did not see them, but referred them to Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, The Military Secretary of the Army, for information. They were advised to make formal application to be allowed to re-enlist and this they did. The application of Sergeant Sanders was sent to the President as a test case and, after careful consideration, the President directed the Secretary of War to send the following memorandum to The Military Secretary: "The form of procedure in respect to an application for re-enlistment by a former member of Company B, C or D, of the 25th Infantry, who was discharged for the good of the Service under the order of this Department, dated Nov. 9, 1906, will be as follows: The applicant will present to the recruiting officer such evidence in writing as he desires, to show that notwithstanding such order of discharge, he was neither implicated in the murderous raid upon Brownsville, nor withheld any evidence which might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof. This evidence, together with the application, should be forwarded by the recruiting officers to you for the consideration and investigation of this Department. Please advise the recruiting officers under your control of this. The form of procedure I am now indicating relates to evidence having special reference to particular applicants. It is understood that Mr. Gilchrist Stewart, representing all the men who were discharged, is about to present evidence upon the main issue to the President, which the President will refer to this Department for investigation and report. William H. Taft, Secretary of War. December 11, 1906."

The Senate this week passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a full report on the experiments conducted in Manila with cholera serum with ten inmates of the Billibid penitentiary by Dr. Richard P. Strong. It was set forth in the resolution that these experiments, which resulted in the death of ten prisoners, had been conducted by "Major Richard P. Strong, U.S. Army." As a matter of fact, Doctor Strong is not an officer of the Army, but is the Chief of the Bureau of Laboratories in Manila. Replying to this resolution the Secretary of War states that Doctor Strong has made some remarkable discoveries with reference to cholera serum and has used it with success on various occasions. In administer-

ing it, however, to some ten inmates of the penitentiary of Billibid, a bottle of bubonic plague serum was probably substituted for a bottle of cholera serum, with the result that the persons to whom the serum was administered died. A thorough investigation is now being made as to the cause of the accident, and the Philippine Commission has adopted measures to take care of the families of the deceased.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the Army, at its meeting on Dec. 6, 1906, made the following recommendations, which were approved by the Secretary of War: That \$4,000 be made available for use by 1st Lieut. E. Gottlieb, A.C., in experimental work in improving searchlights, and also that Lieutenant Gottlieb be relieved from his present duty, in order that he may give his entire attention to the work in question during the coming winter. Lieutenant Gottlieb has informed the War Department that the Government will be given free use of such improvements as may be developed by him on the material in question. It is probable that a sixty-inch searchlight at Fort Leveitt, Me., will be made use of in the experiments. The board also recommended that the Chief of Artillery be requested to have a test made of the Lewis range-finder. This range-finder has been redesigned, and will be mounted at Fort Monroe, Va., for an exhaustive trial.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has decided to discontinue the manufacture of pigskin and collar leather leggings at the Rock Island Arsenal because of the high price it has been found necessary to charge for these leggings, due to the fact that the work is hand-work entirely, and that each especial pair is made to measure. Not all officers take measurements in the same manner, so that the results obtained are not entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that the machine-made stock sized leggings, which may be purchased from private firms, will satisfactorily answer all requirements. The manufacture of these leggings was undertaken at a time when it was impossible to obtain them in the open market, and now that this necessity has passed, their manufacture will be discontinued, and no more sales will be made after the stock on hand shall have been exhausted.

Representative Kahn, of California, has a plan of defense to protect the Pacific coast from a possible attack of the powerful Japanese fleet in the event of a war with Japan. On Dec. 10 he introduced a bill, given elsewhere, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contract for the purchase of fifteen submarine torpedoboats at a cost not to exceed \$5,000,000, the boats to be built upon the coast and to remain stationed there. Admiral Dewey has strongly advocated the building of submarines for coast defense and Mr. Kahn believes that his suggestion in this direction is a good one. Accompanying the measure Mr. Kahn filed a resolution passed some time ago by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking that a number of submarines be stationed along the Pacific coast. There are two boats of this class now in Pacific waters.

Senator Foraker on Dec. 11 introduced in the Senate, and that body has printed as Senate Document No. 107, a preliminary report of an investigation by a commission of the Constitution League of the United States into the circumstances attending the discharge "without honor" of the 3d Battalion, 25th U.S. Infantry. This report, which embodies a petition for a Congressional inquiry into the matter, holds: "That there is fair reason to believe that the commotion on the night in question was created by parties not soldiers, partly to gratify a long harbored hatred against the soldiers, or partly to punish their independence in boycotting the town's 'Jim Crow' drinking saloons; and that such resistance as the rioters encountered was offered by unknown persons who were not soldiers from the garrison."

Notwithstanding the announcement made a few weeks ago that Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson has already been selected to be the next Chief of Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, there seems to be some doubt in the minds of many naval officers as to whether this appointment will be made. Our authority for the statement was Secretary Bonaparte. Whether or not any change in this plan will be made as a result of Secretary Bonaparte's transfer to the Department of Justice we are unable to state, but in any event it is not likely that there will be any change in the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation until next March at least. It has always been understood since Admiral Converse was requested to remain on duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that he would not be superseded until March of 1907.

The board of which Lieutenant Colonel Macomb is president, and which is appointed for the purpose of conducting experiments with the Vickers Sons and Maxim machine guns, with which the Cavalry and Infantry have been recently equipped, began its practical work on the National Target Range at Fort Riley, Dec. 8. Targets in skirmish line formation at varying ranges were fired upon by the detachment under the direction of the board. One thousand rounds were expended. The test was for the purpose of obtaining information on the following points: Accuracy and fire effect of gun, invisibility of gun as a target, use of cover by detachment.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs held Dec. 13, the few pending Army nominations were ordered favorably reported. Practically all of the time the committee was in session was devoted to discussion of the Artillery Reorganization bill, which received a favorable report from this committee last session, and which is now on the Senate calendar. There was a unanimity of opinion among the members of the committee that this measure should pass Congress this session, and it was agreed by them that all should use their influence for the purpose of obtaining an early vote on the bill in the Senate.

The delayed action dotters used in the Navy and described in the report of Naval Chief of Ordnance, published this week, will be tested at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth for use in the Army.

SAILING OF THE THOMAS.

The following is a complete list of passengers sailing on the Army transport Thomas from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5, for the Philippines:

Mrs. L. G. Blaisted, mother of Midshipman Blaisted, U.S. Navy; Lieut. S. A. Campbell, 1st Infantry, wife and child; Mrs. W. F. Cleveland, sister of Lieutenant Campbell, 1st Inf.; Mrs. L. W. Prunty and child, family of Lieutenant Prunty, 4th Cav.; Miss E. H. Potts, sister of Commander Potts, U.S.N.; Mrs. H. W. Newman and two sons, family of Clerk Newman, Bureau of Forestry; Mrs. J. F. Boomer, employee Insular Bureau of Education, and infant; Mrs. Susie A. Breed, family of Master Moulder, U.S.N.

Capt. C. C. Smith, P.I. Constabulary, wife and infant; Mrs. S. P. Herren, wife of Lieutenant Herren, 2d Inf.; Mrs. A. H. Beaumont and daughter, family of Clerk Beaumont, Customs Service, Manila; W. A. Sutherland, going to prepare for Jamestown exhibit, wife and infant; Mrs. E. J. Farrow and child, family of Contract Surgeon Farrow; C. E. Hoye, supervising teacher, wife and infant; Miss Mabel L. Cook, nurse, family of Lieutenant Cook, Phillipine Constabulary; Mrs. W. W. Barre, wife of Deputy Auditor Barre (Insular); Miss Florence B. Adams, teacher in Philippines; Mrs. L. S. Litchfield, refugee San Francisco earthquake.

Major H. H. Morrow, judge advocate, U.S.A., and mother; Mrs. J. B. Williams-Foote and child, family of Lieutenant Foote, Phillipine Scouts; Miss F. A. Hostawraser, fiancee of a lieutenant in the P.I. Scouts; Capt. William G. Powell, asst. paymr., U.S.M.C.; Mrs. E. Caziaro, wife of Lieutenant Caziaro, 1st Inf., and two children; Mr. S. M. Kerns, C.E., Engr. Corps, and wife, to Honolulu; Chas. Duncan, clerk, headquarters, P.I. Division; Mrs. B. S. Taylor, widow of the late Medical Inspector Taylor, to Honolulu.

Mrs. C. B. Price, wife of Lieutenant Commander Price, U.S.N.; three officers, U.S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. J. S. Rogers, 1st Inf.; Lieut. W. A. Duncan, asst. surg., U.S.A.; Mrs. H. M. Manning and infant, family of Doctor Manning, Marine Hospital Service; John Fulmer, superintendent Burial Corps, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. William G. Powell, wife of Assistant Paymaster Powell, U.S.M.C.; M. Boylan and G. E. Leonard, Army nurses; Mrs. W. M. Swaine, wife of Captain Swaine, 1st Inf.; Major W. T. May, 15th Inf., and wife; C. L. Charlebois, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. E. A. Jonas, U.S.M.C.; Miss L. C. Miller, daughter of Major Miller; Lieut. H. C. Newberry, P.I. Constabulary; E. W. Eaton, draftsman, U.S.N.

Major L. H. Moses, U.S. Marine Corps, wife and infant; Dr. E. J. Craig, dental surgeon; Lieut. R. W. Leshner, 3d Cav., and wife; Surg. G. L. Angeney, U.S.N., and wife, to Guam; Mrs. E. S. Yates, three children and mother, family of Lieutenant Yates, U.S.M.C.; B. Whitcomb, clerk, U.S.N.; J. H. Williams, C.E., and superintendent.

Dr. A. J. Geiger, U.S.N., to Guam; Miss Maggie S. Reeves, sister of Captain Reeves, 14th Cav.; Mrs. I. F. Fravel and infant, family of Lieutenant Fravel, 24th Inf.; Robert E. Murphy, clerk, Q.M.D.; Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; C. E. Melvin, electrician, U.S.N., to Honolulu; Mrs. J. H. Shields and two children, family of Captain Shields, Med. Dept.; Willard B. Hull, student interpreter, China.

Lieut. F. T. Burt, 24th Inf., and brother; Dr. John N. Merrick, U.S.A., wife and two children; Lieut. P. C. Potter, 15th Inf., and wife; M. G. Porter, clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. T. M. Moody and two children, family of Captain Moody, Pay Dept.; F. W. L. Humphrey, Insular Engineering Service, and wife; Mrs. J. H. Williams, wife of Civil Engineer Williams, Q.M. Dept.

Lieut. H. D. Coburn, 8th Inf., wife and child; Capt. E. H. Humphrey, Q.M., Honolulu; Capt. C. W. Ottwell, Engr. Corps, wife and baby; W. A. Platts, Insular stenographer; Mrs. J. E. Wickersham, wife of Mr. Wickersham, clerk to Captain Humphrey; Dr. A. G. Love, asst. surg., and wife; Dr. H. W. Jones, asst. surg.; Dr. H. W. Stuckney, contract surgeon, and Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, 24th Inf.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL COGHLAN.

Rear Admiral Joseph Bullock Coghlan, U.S.N., one of the best known and most popular and efficient officers in the Navy, was retired on Dec. 9 on account of the age limit. He was born Dec. 9, 1844, at Frankfort, Ky., and at five years of age he was left an orphan, and adopted by his mother's brother. On his father's side he is of Irish extraction, while his mother's ancestry is responsible for the Dutch and English strain in him. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois Sept. 27, 1860, and was commissioned ensign May 28, 1863.

He was attached to the steam sloop Sacramento, special service, 1863-5; promoted to master, Nov. 10, 1865; was on the steam sloop Brooklyn, flagship, British Squadron, 1865-7; commissioned as lieutenant Nov. 10, 1866; executive officer, Pawnee, 1867; was on the steam frigate Guerriere, 1867-8; sailing sloop Portsmouth, 1868; commissioned as lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868; was on the steam sloop Richmond, European Squadron, 1868-71; at Hydrographic Office, 1871-3; on sick leave, 1873-4; commanding the Saugus, ironclad, North Atlantic Squadron, 1873-6; on the receiving ship Colorado, 1877; Monegahela, Asiatic Station, 1877-9; receiving ship Independence, 1879; promoted to commander, February, 1882; commanding the Adams, Pacific Station, 1883-4; navy yard, Mare Island, 1886-8; commanding the Mohican, Pacific Station, 1888-90; inspector of ordnance, League Island Navy Yard, January, 1891-4; lighthouse inspector, 1894-7; commissioned as captain, Nov. 18, 1896. He was in command of the Raleigh, Asiatic Station, 1897-98, and took part in the destruction of the batteries at the entrance to Manila Bay, May 2 and 3, 1898, with the vessels under Commodore Dewey, and he commanded the expedition for the capture of Isla Grande, Subig Bay, July 7, 1898.

He returned home from the Asiatic Station in the Raleigh, on board of which was Commodore Dewey; and the Raleigh upon arrival at New York was tendered a great reception. He was on duty at the naval station, Puget Sound, which he commanded, July 3, 1899, and July 1, 1901, went to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. In September of the latter year he was ordered to duty as captain of the navy yard, New York.

He was promoted rear admiral April 11, 1902, and was ordered to command the Caribbean Squadron, June 2, of the last named year, and on Oct. 3, 1904, he was assigned to duty as commandant of the navy yard at New York, which berth he still holds. In October, 1898, he was married to Julia Barbour, of Terre Haute, Ind., and they have one son, Graham Coghlan.

During the Admiral's sixty-second birthday, on Dec. 9, many friends called to offer congratulations. Among them were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear Adm-

ral and Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston, U.S.N.

A very enjoyable dinner by the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States was given at Delmonico's, Dec. 7, to Admiral Coghlan in celebration of his retirement; and it was a handsome testimonial to this distinguished and popular officer. More than a hundred persons were present, among them several admirals and many other of the chief guest's shipmates and associates in the Navy. Paymr. G. DeForest Barton presided. Addresses were made by Admiral Coghlan, Admiral Higginson, Gen. Horatio C. King, Congressman Sulzer, Commodore E. C. Benedict, W. C. Church, Hart Lyman, editor of the New York Tribune, Jarvis B. Edson, and others. General King sprung a surprise by reading the following rhythmical squib written by him for the occasion:

"Now douse my glim," the boatswain said
And shiver my timbers thro',
Fore I'll believe that Admiral Joe,
Is actually sixty-two;
By the navy law I hear it's writ,
That he's a nautical wreck—
Why, blow your eyes, he's just as spry
As the youngest kid on deck.

I sailed the sea with him, my lads,
Way back in 'sixty-two,
A sprightly youth and full of fun,
As ever I've seen or you;
'Tis forty years and four since then,
But time don't count by years,
He'll hold his own sure every time,
With the strongest of his peers.

I saw him in Manila Bay,
On the Raleigh, don't you see,
When Dewey made the Dago's kneel
To the flag of Liberty.
He did his part most gallantly,
And when the sun went down,
A diadem of untold worth,
Shanted the Spanish crown.

And now they say he's out of date,
And not his royal self,
And all the State can do for him 's
To lay him on the shelf.
But hubbs all, I'll have my say,
And tell them swab the truth,
That Admiral Joe the secret has,
Or most perpetual youth.

So here's to you, my Admiral,
With Hoch and royal cheer,
And may you wear your nat'ral hair
Till you reach a hundred year;
And when old Time has lost his job,
I'll bet a keg of beer,
That you'll be round to take his seythe
And start a new career.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement has been announced in San Francisco, Cal., of Miss Alma Bottoms, sister of Capt. Sam. F. Bottoms, U.S.A., and Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding is to take place at Fort Baker, Cal., on Dec. 26. Lieutenant Arnold has been stationed at that post for some time and it is there that his fiancee has lived with her brother and mother. "She is an extremely attractive Southern girl," writes a correspondent, "and is an especial favorite in Army and Navy circles and is a member of the Army and Navy Girls' Club."

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Yost, of San Francisco, Cal., and Lieut. John C. Murphy, of the 14th Inf., was celebrated Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8, in the parlors of the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Leavenworth, Kans. Rev. Father Kensella, of the National Military Home, officiating. Only relatives attended. Miss Yost was attended by the groom's sister, Mrs. Richard Spring, as matron of honor, and Mr. Spring acted as best man. The bride wore pink silk and carried an armful of American Beauty roses. Mrs. Spring was gowned in a reception toilette of lavender silk and carried a shower of Lawson carnations. Immediately after the ceremony an elaborate luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spring. Pink was the dominant color used in all the decorations. A large cut glass vase overflowing with La France roses arose from a mound of the same pink flowers in the center of the table. Pink baskets of bon-bons were placed at each cover, and the dinner cards were water colors tied with pink roses. A small table was similarly decorated, laid for the small nieces and nephews of the groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy left on a late train for Chicago, Ill., for a brief honeymoon trip, after which they will return to remain with Mr. and Mrs. Spring till Feb. 1, when they will go to Fort McKinney, Wyo. The bride's going away gown was a gray cloth jacket suit, with hat to match. The relatives present at the luncheon included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fenning, Mr. and Mrs. Len Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murphy, Mrs. Anna Kensella, Mrs. John Hauserman, Miss Margaret Murphy, Edward Murphy, Jr., Bryan Murphy, John Williams, Leonard Williams and Henry Spring. Miss Yost has many friends in the city and at Fort Leavenworth, having been the guest there for several weeks of Major and Mrs. Taggart at the time. Lieutenant Murphy was a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Lieutenant Murphy was reared in and near Leavenworth. He was also in the 20th Kansas Regiment, and one of the first from Leavenworth who went to the Orient.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richards, of Salt Lake City, Utah, announce the engagement of their daughter, Della Janet, to Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. The wedding will take place in the spring."

Miss Harriet Newell Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, formerly of Baltimore but now of Annapolis, became the bride of 2d Lieut. Bennett Puryear, Jr., U.S.M.C., at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 12. The ceremony was performed at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church by Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector, in the presence of a large congregation. The bride's costume was of white radium silk, trimmed with lace, and she carried a bouquet of Japanese chrysanthemums. She was attended by Mrs. E. L. Spence, of Richmond, Va., as matron of honor, and by Miss Sallie Puryear, also of Richmond, a sister of the groom, as maid of honor. Instead of the usual custom of having male ushers, eight schoolgirl friends of the bride acted in that capacity. They were: Miss Mary Fletcher, Miss Kathleen Fletcher, Miss Elsa McKee and Miss Ethel Norton, all of New York; Miss Emily Waddill and Miss Bessie Lamb, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Mary Graves, of Petersburgh, Va., and Miss Julia Hawes, of Charlottesville, Va. Four were attired in white and the other four in dresses of colored material, producing a rainbow effect. Little Miss Nellie Walker,

of Annapolis, was flower girl. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. William Puryear, of Virginia. After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on King George street, the guests including the wedding attendants and a few others.

Miss Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, was married on Dec. 12 to Capt. C. C. Smith, 20th U.S. Inf. The wedding took place at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Presidio of San Francisco.

Harry J. Hopkins, of Annapolis, Md., chief clerk of the Comptroller's office of Maryland, and Mrs. Hopkins have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances Chattoe Hopkins, to Midshipman Roy LeClair Stover, of Iola, Kans. Midshipman Stover was graduated with the section of the class of 1907, the members of which were given their diplomas last September on account of high scholastic standing. He was a member of the fencing team while at the Naval Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Middleton have issued invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter, Ethel, and Capt. Percy Franklin Archer, U.S.M.C., Tuesday evening, Dec. 18.

St. John's church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, was thronged for the marriage of Miss Marie Fauntry Barnard and Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., with Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiating. The vases on the altar were filled with red roses, and the bridesmaids' bouquets were of the same vivid hue. The ushers were Lieuts. Henry W. Torney, Theodore H. Dillon, Thomas M. Robins, J. H. Earle and D. MacArthur, all U.S.A., with Paymr. S. McGowan of the Navy. The bride was escorted to the chancel by her stepfather, Dr. Francis M. Gunnell, U.S.N., and attended by the following matrons and maids: Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley and Mrs. Eugene Hendley, Miss Florence Conrad and the Misses Evelyn Chew, Hester Shepard, Louise Chase and Maria Brooke. At the chancel railing she was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, U.S. Army. The bride wore a beautifully fitting princess dress of white duchess satin, the lace yoke of which belonged to and was worn by her grandmother. A panel front of cloth of silver adorned the skirt. Her jewels were old family pearls and rubies, another sentimental concession to the bridegroom's Service color. The latter's wedding gift, a harvest moon brooch of diamonds, was also worn. Her tulip veil fell over her face and down to the hem of her dress and was crowned with orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley. The wedding breakfast which followed at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gunnell was a happy termination of the event, at which only personal friends joined the relatives and bridal party. Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke started on their bridal trip in the afternoon. The latter was dressed in a very smart traveling costume of brown broadcloth with a hat in the same tones. She also wore Russian sable furs. They will spend the winter in Havana, where Lieutenant Brooke was ordered in the early fall, and expect to be at Washington Barracks on their return. Lieutenant Brooke is a son of the late Major John Brooke, U.S.A. His mother is spending the winter in Washington.

Miss Elinor Morton Hoyt, daughter of the Solicitor General and Mrs. H. M. Hoyt, was married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, to Mr. Philip Hichborn, Jr., only son of Chief Constructor Hichborn, U.S.N., retired. The Right Rev. Henry Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by the immediate friends and relatives, took place in the bride's home, in Rhode Island avenue. Miss Constance Hoyt, the schoolgirl sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Mr. Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., of Yale, the bride's brother, acted as best man for Mr. Hichborn. Miss Hoyt wore a gown of rich white satin, embellished with quantities of old lace, a family heirloom, as was also the lace veil which enveloped her slender figure. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. An informal reception followed, Mr. and Mrs. Hichborn leaving later on their wedding journey. They will reside in Washington.

RECENT DEATHS.

Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9. He was a native of Maryland and was appointed in the Pay Corps of the Navy June 3, 1858. His first cruise was on the sloop Cyane, of the Pacific Squadron, 1858-9. During the Civil War he served on the frigate Potomac on the Atlantic coast, and the ironclad Roanoke of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1865-7; fleet paymaster, North Atlantic Squadron, 1868-9; navy yard, Washington, March, 1870; was promoted pay inspector in March, 1871; was paymaster at the Naval Academy from 1871-4, and was promoted pay director, Sept. 25, 1875. He was fleet paymaster of the European Squadron, 1875-6; on duty at Philadelphia, 1877-9; Naval Academy, 1880-4; Baltimore, Md., 1885-9; special duty, 1889-90, and was at the Naval Academy, August, 1890, to Sept. 20, 1891, when he was retired with the rank of captain. Pay Director Murray was married twice. His first wife was Miss Katherine Spencer, daughter of Colonel Spencer, of Annapolis, and his second wife was her sister, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, who died in April last. There are five children—Mrs. A. S. Murray, of Baltimore; James D. Murray, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Mrs. J. P. McComas, of Annapolis; William Spencer Murray, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Charlotte R. Murray, of Annapolis. The funeral of Pay Director Murray was held in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Dec. 12, the rector of the church officiating. The body was interred in the family lot in St. Anne's Cemetery.

Brevet Major William R. Lowe, a clerk in the office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, in the sixty-third year of his age, after an illness of three months. Major Lowe was born in Batavia, Ohio, and served through the Civil War with distinction. He resigned from the Army in 1869. He entered the Army as a private in the 16th Infantry, Nov. 1, 1861, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 19th Infantry, Nov. 20, the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant in January, 1863, and captain in September, 1865, and he resigned from the Army Sept. 2, 1865. He received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlantic campaign and at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and major for long and meritorious service.

Mr. John Landers, who died on Dec. 1 at Thurmont, Frederick County, Md., was the father of Capt. George F. Landers and Lieut. H. L. Landers, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

John S. McCalmon, who died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1906, was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of

1842, being commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the 3d U.S. Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry, Oct. 10, 1842, and he resigned Sept. 1, 1843. He served as colonel of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves from July 20, 1861, to May 9, 1862.

Mate James W. Baxter, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 5.

Elizabeth Richardson Wells, the infant daughter of Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 8th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Wells, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 8, aged eight weeks.

James H. Morris, son of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A., died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 1.

Midshipman James Dayton, Jr., of Port Jefferson, N.Y., died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8. An operation for appendicitis was performed upon him Dec. 6. He was a member of the third class, and was admitted to the Academy in May, 1905.

Mr. Martin I. Cooley, father of Mrs. Mason M. Patrick, wife of Captain Patrick, U.S.A., died in New York city Dec. 6.

Mrs. Matilda Wagner died recently in her home in De Kalb, Ill. She was the mother of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., and grandmother of 1st Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, U.S.A., and of Cadet Hayden W. Wagner.

Mr. William Thornton Mason, who died suddenly in Fredericksburg, Va., of heart trouble, was a brother of Mrs. F. L. Poindexter, wife of Lieut. F. C. Poindexter, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Miss Harriet Reifsnyder Sharpless, who was one of the most famous Army nurses in the Civil War, died at the home of her brother in Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 7. She was sixty-nine years old.

Miss Jane Douglas, sister of Mrs. Arthur Yates, wife of Major Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A., died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11.

Mrs. Louisa Galt Baylor, widow of Col. T. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Oct. 21 last, and was buried at Arlington. She was the daughter of Dr. John M. Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., and of Ann Land Galt, of Princess Ann County, Va.

Mr. Frederick W. Bissett, formerly second assistant engineer, U.S.N., died at his residence at South River, N.J., on Friday, Nov. 30, 1906, of pneumonia. He entered the Navy as third assistant engineer on April 21, 1863. He was on board the U.S. gunboat Marblehead when attacked by the rebel battery on Stono River, S.C., Dec. 25, 1863. In February, 1864, he was detached from the Marblehead and ordered to duty connected with boiler experiment at the New York Navy Yard. On Aug. 25, 1864, he was ordered to the U.S.S. Colorado and was on board that vessel at the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 14 and 15, 1865. He was promoted to second assistant engineer on Sept. 26, 1864. After making the European cruise on the U.S.S. Colorado with Rear Admiral Goldsborough he resigned his commission on Feb. 22, 1867. Subsequently he graduated as physician and surgeon from Columbia College, N.Y., and practiced medicine successfully, having a large practice at South River, N.J. He leaves a widow, two brothers and one sister.

PERSONALS.

Capt. A. C. Hodgson, U.S.N., and wife sailed from New York, Dec. 8, for the Mediterranean.

Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie opened their new home in Washington, in New Hampshire avenue, on Dec. 12.

Miss Mathews, sister of Lieut. Philip Mathews, 5th U.S. Inf., sails on Dec. 15 to join her brother in Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. Henry Corbin, wife of General Corbin, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon at the Country Club in Washington, D.C., Dec. 9.

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., was among the guests at the twenty-third annual dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington, D.C., Dec. 8.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Gustin, U.S. Army, and their son, Mr. Paul M. Gustin, have recently removed to No. 113 Thirty-fifth avenue, Seattle, Wash.

France has notified the Government of the United States that Mr. Henry White, recently appointed United States Ambassador to France, is a persona grata.

Second Lieut. Edgar J. Treacy, 5th U.S. Cav., whose resignation as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 10, was appointed a second lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1906.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. T. W. Symons were hosts at a young people's dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, for their daughter, Miss Margaretta Symons. In the company were the Misses Esther Denny, Barry, Jennings and Fredericka Morgan, Capt. S. Cosby, U.S.A., and Messrs. Reyburn, Duncan, Wilson, Frank Poe and Lieut. D. MacArthur, U.S.A.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d Inf., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect on April 1 next, is a graduate of the Riverview Military Academy, class of 1897. During the war with Spain he served as a private in the 1st Connecticut Volunteers, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 23d Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

Asst. Paymr. G. Montrose Adeo, U.S.N., was host at a tea on board the Mayflower at Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, complimentary to Miss Elsie McLean, a debutante of the season. Mrs. J. R. Martin chaperoned the party, and among the guests were the Misses Bessie McLean, of New York; Jennings, Driggs, Claubough, Glennan and Allan and the officers of the Mayflower.

Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hatfield, made her formal bow at a tea in Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 7. The commandant's quarters were gay with pink blossoms, against a background of palms and a bevy of attractive young women, among them Misses Helen Humphrey, Louise Chase, Natalie Driggs and Misses Abbott. Mrs. Humphrey, wife of General Humphrey, presided over the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Craigie and Mrs. Hyer.

The annual banquet and reception of the Commandery of California of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War was held at the Cosmos Club at San Francisco, Cal., on the evening of Dec. 1, 1906, and was an enjoyable success, as are all the entertainments of this prosperous and large commandery. Among the speakers were Rear Admiral Farenholz, U.S.N., the commander of the California Commandery; General Woodruff, Colonels Draper and Simpson, Majors Krauthoff, Stevenson and Sime, Captains Heller, Dornham, Carmine and many others. It was the original intention to have this banquet at the St. Francis Hotel on April 20, but the catastrophe of April 19 put a quietus on all social gatherings in San Francisco for many months.

A son was born to the wife of Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 10.

Gen. W. M. Wherry, U.S.A., will leave Chicago Dec. 13 for a winter in the city of Mexico.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. A. Berry, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Washington, Dec. 6.

Capt. E. B. Mardtindale, Jr., Art. Corps, will undergo medical treatment at Fort Slocum, N.Y. He has been on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and wife from Newport, R.I., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spotwood Garland, in Corcoran street, Washington, D.C.

Recent guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, were: Rear Admirals George C. Reiter, George W. Baird and Francis W. Dickins, U.S.N., and their wives.

Mrs. R. E. Bakenhurst, wife of Civil Engineer Backhurst, U.S.N., is detained in Washington by the continued ill health of her little daughter and the death of an aunt on Dec. 8.

Mrs. Schenck, wife of the late Col. Alexander D. Schenck, U.S.A., is spending the winter at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Upton Birnie, whose husband is on duty at the Service school.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav., has been selected and detailed as captain, 50th Company, Philippine Scouts, and 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Shaick, 4th Inf., is relieved from his detail as captain, 8th Company, Philippine Scouts.

A very enjoyable oyster roast was given at Cape Henry, Va., on Dec. 5 by Midshipman Horace C. Laird, U.S.N. His guests were Miss Katharine Davidson, of New Brunswick, N.J.; Miss Ruth Emery, Miss Annie Dornin, Midshipman R. S. Crenshaw and Midshipman G. L. Schuyler.

An attractive luncheon was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4, by Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan at her home. Mrs. Mahan's guests were Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, of New York; Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Mrs. Alfred P. Page, Mrs. Arthur C. Humphries and Miss Denise Mahan.

Chaplains Pierce, Rice and Waring, U.S.A., on duty at Havana, Cuba, announce that they are ready to receive the names of the men who are to volunteer to take part in the entertainment in the pavilion at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Wednesday eve, Dec. 27, 1906. Black and white face artists wanted.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., entertained at luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, complimentary to Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. Invited to meet her were other ladies of the Cabinet, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Charles McCawley, Mrs. McGruder, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Chester and Miss Woodhull.

Among those who sailed on the steamer *Momus*, of the Southern Pacific Company, from New York for New Orleans, La., on Dec. 12, were Mr. Carl W. Jungen, the manager of the line, and formerly a lieutenant commander, U.S.N., and Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, U.S.N., and wife. This is the maiden trip of the *Momus*, which is the company's greatest vessel. There were eighty-three passengers in her saloon.

Away down in the far eastern end of Cuba, in the town of Baracoa, Company M, 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, spent their Thanksgiving day. Here they managed to have a splendid time, and a sumptuous menu was prepared under the direction of Sergeant Beatty. Captain Davis, Lieutenant Meade and Surgeon Mears are the officers. There are no railroads connecting with Baracoa, and only one steamer a week, but nevertheless the boys "who are always ready" know how to do and get things.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who served as surgeon during the Spanish war, and also in the Philippine Islands, through counsel on Nov. 26 asked Judge O'Gorman to permit him to file a supplemental complaint in his suit brought against John E. Milholland for 1,000 shares of the stock of the Tubular Despatch Company. He asserts he was to receive them for services rendered the company. Justice O'Gorman took the papers and reserved decision. Dr. Seaman alleges Milholland disposed of a large majority of the stock of the Tubular Despatch Company to Howard Gould for \$750,000. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff in his original action would therefore, he asserts, be ineffectual.

Lieut. G. L. Carden, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, in temporary command of the Mohawk, rescued on Dec. 5 the entire crew, numbering nine, of the American barkentine *Bonny Doon*, which was stranded during a gale on the night of Dec. 4 on Great Round Shoal, Nantucket Sound, Mass. The crew was found to be in a pitiable condition. Subsequently the Gresham, Capt. K. W. Perry commanding, came upon the scene and that vessel and the Mohawk made an effort to float the barkentine, but the lines parted. The *Bonny Doon* was finally floated by the Gresham and was taken into Chatham Roads, the Mohawk conveying the disabled craft. Afterward the Mohawk proceeded to Vineyard Haven with the rescued crew and several were placed in the marine hospital there.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York schoolship St. Mary's, was given on board the ship, at New York city, Dec. 8. Mess gear for the dinner was spread on the gundeck. During the evening Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., commander of the St. Mary's, on behalf of the Association, was presented with a gold watch. Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., who is chairman of the committee of the Board of Education, which looks after the schoolship, stated that members of the Board of Education and the Association had investigated every available ship in the Navy which might meet the purposes of the nautical school of this city, and that they had unanimously concluded that the Hartford was the only suitable ship to take the place of the now obsolete St. Mary's.

Among the papers before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at their annual meeting in New York on Nov. 22, 1906, was one of which the New York Herald of the following date speaks as follows: "One of the interesting papers of the day was that offered by Arthur T. Chester, a member (and a former lieutenant in the Navy), on motor propelled torpedoboats. The speaker stated that he believed that the marine steam engine was doomed and would be superseded by the hydrocarbon engine. Several of the papers offered also spoke of the tendency to get away from coal as fuel, and where one offered oil as a substitute another referred to the form of power advocated by Mr. Chester." At the request of Charles W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Mr. Chester will repeat his lecture before the Washington Society of Engineers, of which Chief Rae is the President, at Hubbard Memorial Hall, Sixteenth and M streets, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 8 p.m.

Col. W. M. Wallace, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallace are at Hotel Melrose, Los Angeles, Cal.

A son, Clint C. Hearn, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 1.

Second Lieut. Tillman Bunch, U.S.M.C., who resigned, to date from Dec. 1, was appointed to the Marine Corps from South Carolina Jan. 16, 1904.

Lieut. Col. Con M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., sailed from New York city Dec. 7 for Panama, where he will command the marine battalion on the Isthmus.

Mrs. J. F. Kreps, with her three children, Nora, Helen and Jack, left Bath, N.Y., for California, on Dec. 10, to join Major Kreps, 22d Inf., at Fort McDowell.

Miss Eleanor Sowers and Major Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., were entertained at a box party at the Belasco theater, Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, by Mrs. Oldberg.

Ensign and Mrs. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., have given up their apartment at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., and will spend the winter with Mrs. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison H. Dodge, in R street.

Mrs. Alexander Macomb Wetherill will visit Mrs. George Thomas Dunlop, 1413 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 15 to 20, to attend the wedding of Major S. L. Faison, U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Kerfoot Sowers.

Mrs. J. M. Brister, wife of Surg. J. M. Brister, U.S.N., formerly of the Philadelphia, was the guest recently of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Summers and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret. Mrs. Brister sailed for the Orient on the *Dakota*.

Capt. D. F. Keller, 27th U.S. Inf., from Havana, Cuba, arrived at Governors Island, N.Y., this week, in charge of a number of prisoners. He will now go on a two months' leave and his address will be 1006 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

Mrs. Grote Hutcheson, wife of Captain Hutcheson, General Staff, returned to Washington Dec. 8, from a six months' absence in California, and will be at her home, 1758 Corcoran street, Washington, D.C., for the remainder of the winter.

King Edward VII., of England, as an exhibitor at the International Livestock Exposition, at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, captured a first prize when his shire stallion *Prem Victor* won from Lord Rothschild's stallion, *Girton Charmer*, which got second place.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Lieut. Frederick L. Perry, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is in the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, where she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Her friends will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering and will soon be so far improved as to be removed to her home.

An interesting program of athletic sports was run off at the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 29, after which there was a bountiful turkey dinner, with all the good things that go with it. The judges at the sports were Major J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; 1st Sgt. C. Denny, and Corp. W. Kingslowa. The office of starter was filled by Sgt. A. C. Peters. The printed program was a very pretty piece of work, showing on the first page the flag of the Marine Corps and the national flag printed in colors.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce is to have the distinguished honor of serving as one of the Representative Council of Newport, R.I. As Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., is Park Commissioner of that borough by the sea we may expect an era of reform there which will put other cities to the blush. Admiral Chadwick would also have been a Councilman but for the unfortunate circumstances that there were not votes enough going his way on election day. Admiral Luce will hoist his flag on his new command after Jan. 1. All will wish him a prosperous cruise.

Among those who attended the hop at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8, were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, Comdr. and Mrs. G. R. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Shaw, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Miss Balthis, Miss Dennis Mahan, Misses Virginia, Grace and Jessie Willits, Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Edeline Tilley, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle, Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. F. T. Watrous, Constr. J. A. Spilman, Ensign J. J. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. F. A. Gardner, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. B. C. Allen, Dr. Edgar L. Woods, Midshipmen A. W. Frank, John H. Towers, A. W. Atkins, George B. Wright, W. L. Friedell, V. Baker, A. A. Garcelon.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., gave an interesting lecture at the Museum of Natural History, New York city, on Dec. 8, on his latest attempt to reach the North Pole. The lecture hall seats fifteen hundred persons. For an hour before the appointed time a throng of some three thousand persons waited patiently to get inside. Those who were turned away waited until the end of the lecture, on the promise of an official of the museum that Commander Peary would pass through the corridors so they at least could see him, and this number was increased by hundreds of late arrivals and casual visitors. When the lecture was ended, Commander Peary tried to fulfil this promise, and was literally mobbed. Men, women and children swirled together in a riotous maelstrom, which had the Arctic explorer for its vortex. Hats were smashed, coats were torn, women lost gloves and handbags and furs. Some of the weaker ones were in imminent danger of being crushed and trampled on. The policemen present, in charge of Sergeant Hoffman of the West Sixty-eighth street station, from all accounts used very poor judgment in their duties.

Col. George Grenville Benedict, the accomplished editor of the *Burlington, Vt., Free Press*, was eighty years old on December 10, and the day served as the occasion for a demonstration by his professional associates and his neighbors generally of the deep affection in which he is held in the community in which he has lived his long and useful career. For nearly fifty-four years Colonel Benedict has been conspicuously identified not only with the progressive and fearless journalism of Vermont, but with the moral and material advancement of that commonwealth, and throughout that period he has served as a worthy exemplar of the best qualities of New England character and citizenship. His only divergence from the exacting routine of journalistic duty was during the Civil War, in which he served with distinguished gallantry, receiving the Medal of Honor for having "passed through a murderous fire of grape and canister in delivering orders and reforming the crowded lines" as second lieutenant, Co. C, 12th Vermont Infantry, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. In peace as in war Colonel Benedict's influence has been both powerful and wholesome, and Vermonters everywhere will rejoice that the eighteenth anniversary of his birth finds him alert, vigorous and capable of still further usefulness to his State and country.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., on Dec. 12.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., will sail from Seattle Jan. 9 for duty on the Asiatic Station.

Among the members of the American Society for Psychical Research are Rear Admiral Cooper, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, C.E., U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Poole, U.S.A., retired, sailed from New York on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Dec. 13 for Europe.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe have moved into their city home, 1103 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was on a visit to Washington, D.C., this week, making his headquarters at the Shoreham.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who has recently taken up his home in Ann Arbor, Mich., was present as a guest of Co. I, 1st Regt. of Michigan, on Thanksgiving eve last, at an armory shooting competition. After the shoot he told of interesting work in the Philippines.

Comdr. W. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and wife entertained a dinner party at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, in honor of Miss Josephine Durand. Among the other guests were: Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Miss Des Portes, Miss Randolph, Miss Sanger, Miss Gaff, the Misses Southerland, Captain McCoy, Captain Long, Lieutenant Sheridan, Lieutenant Poole and Reginald Huidekoper.

President Roosevelt has selected for duty as aides at the White House during the coming social season Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A.; Ensign Semmes Read, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles R. Train, U.S.N. Lieutenant MacArthur is a son of Lieutenant General MarArthur. Ensign Read is a nephew of Admiral Semmes, of the Confederate navy. Lieutenant Train is a son of the late Rear Admiral C. J. Train.

The following candidates for the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Roy Smith, alternate, 1478 Fifth street, Oakland, Cal.; Wesley A. Swain, East Concord, N.H.; John T. Cushing, alternate, Lakeport, N.H.; Harry B. Dore, alternate, Portsmouth, N.H.; Charles D. White, 328 Cherry street, New York city; Roy A. Peterson, alternate, Red Creek, N.Y.; Floyd D. Beemer, Clark Summit, Pa.; Henry L. Flynn, alternate, Scranton, Pa.

Calumet Place, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 12, was thronged with guests when the friends of Mrs. Logan in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps families assembled to greet Mrs. Lawton and Mrs. Liscum, widows of two distinguished officers in the roll of military honors. Mrs. Logan was further assisted by Mrs. Hatfield and Miss Hatfield, Mrs. Humphrey and Miss Humphrey, Mrs. George F. Elliott, Mrs. E. H. Gheen and Miss Gheen, Mrs. Dodge, Miss Juliette Williams, Mrs. L. W. Bushey and Mrs. Tucker, daughter of the hostess. An orchestra played and the house, with its interesting belongings, never seemed more attractive nor its hospitable mistress more cordial and engaging.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Dec. 12, included the following: Major J. M. Kelley, U.S.A.; Surg. H. T. Percy, U.S.N.; F. H. Newcomb, U.S.R.C.S.; Col. R. E. Thompson, U.S.A.; Mrs. Thompson, Misses Rachel and Margaret Thompson; Col. G. N. Whistler, Major Moses Harris and Col. F. Von Schrader, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles C. Allen, U.S.A.; P.A. Engr. C. F. Nagle, U.S.N.; Capt. B. H. Dorcy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorcy; Capt. C. S. Nettles, U.S.A.; Gen. W. H. Beck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beck; Lieut. W. E. Gilmore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gilmore; Ensign Wilson Brown, Jr., U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles C. Allen and Capt. Wilson Chase, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, togged out in a spiked tail coat and armed with a long Sunday school pointer, was the principal speaker at a banquet given by the men's league of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth street, New York city, Dec. 14, says the New York Sun. The Admiral painted such a vivid word picture of the battle of Manila that the only thing that did not seem to fit in was the immense amount of fresh water in sight. The Admiral told a story of the wait in Hongkong. He said: "We had a lot of fun loafing about there. Spanish officers had a habit of mixing in with us and trying to get wise about what we were up to. We didn't know any more than they what was doing in the States, but to keep up their interest we daubed our vessels with war paint, and they immediately began warming up the cable to Spain. A few days later Lieutenant Rodman and I noticed a strapping officer lounging about in hearing distance apparently trying to take in our conversation. 'Rodman,' I said in a stage whisper, 'now exactly what was that cablegram you got?' 'It said,' he replied, catching the stride, 'that the United States is sending fourteen battleships and 15,000 troops to Manila. They're going to wipe these fellows off the earth.' Mr. Spaniard took it on the run. A few minutes later an English officer hot-footed it up to me and congratulated us upon the news. 'What news?' we asked. 'Why,' he replied, 'the Spanish Consul-General is down there burning up the cable, with a report that a tremendous army and naval force is on its way to blow up Manila.'

The following officers were, on the 12th of December, elected members of the Army and Navy Club of the City of New York: Ensign Harry A. Baldridge, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edwin H. Hinrod, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. John S. Watson, late U.S.N.; Capt. Geo. C. Burnell, U.S.A.; Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Henry W. Torney, U.S.A.; Capt. Edward B. Bruch, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Benjamin B. McAlpin, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, U.S.A.; Capt. J. W. Weeks, late U.S.N.; Capt. James H. Perry, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, U.S.A.; Julian O. Ellinger, graduate, U.S.N.A.; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, U.S.A.; Surg. James G. Field, U.S.N.; Brevet Brig. Gen. E. Burd Grubb, U.S.V.; Lieut. Robert E. Wood, U.S.A.; Capt. John R. Proctor, U.S.A.; Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Major John T. Saddler, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Thomas Tileston, U.S.V.; Chief Engr. James H. Chasmar, U.S.N.; Rev. Mathew C. Gleason, chaplain, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Leon S. Thompson, U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, U.S.A.; Lieut. Gerard B. Townsend, Nav. Mil., N.Y.; Chaplain Harry W. Jones, U.S.N.; Lieut. John E. Hemphill, U.S.A.; Lieut. Hayden J. Bates, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, N.G.N.Y.; Surg. Frank R. Searles, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. George E. Conly, N.G.N.Y. A very interesting dinner was given at this Club Tuesday night by Colonel Northrup, with Col. William F. Cody, or "Buffalo Bill," and Brigadier General Hayes as principal guests, with District Attorney Jerome to stir them up. General Hayes first discovered Cody and both were full of anecdotes and reminiscences of old frontier life. The Club has a good restaurant, which is now well patronized.

Col. John B. Rodman, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., on a visit.

Mrs. McNeely, wife of Lieut. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Washington, D.C.

Major L. H. Moses, U.S.M.C., left Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 27, for San Francisco, Cal., to sail from that city for Guam on Dec. 5.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates left Washington, D.C., Dec. 9, for Havana, Cuba, to spend the Christmas holidays.

Capt. Dan T. Moore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore arrived at New York city, Dec. 9, from England on the New York, and left for Fort Myer, Va.

Miss Shearer, of Bay City, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Frank H. Burton, wife of Lieutenant Burton, U.S.A., at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Mrs. Louis A. Guillemet leaves Boston shortly for Fort Leavenworth, where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schum.

Major J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton and son were the guests at dinner Thanksgiving of Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle at Bremerton, Wash.

Miss Josephine Johnson, of Norfolk, Va., is spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. E. H. Wagner, wife of Lieutenant Wagner, at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Miss Byrd Greer, daughter of the late Admiral Greer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Greer, is visiting Mrs. George Bloomer in Washington, D.C., from her home in Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, wife of Major Ewing, surgeon, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at the Hotel Calumet, 340 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, for the winter.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Captain Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sanger, wife of General Sanger, U.S.A., presided at the tea table on Dec. 8 at the home of Miss Mary E. V. Dodge, a debutante in Washington, D.C., on that day.

Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., was a guest at the dinner of the Explorers' Club at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7. He was one of the six survivors of the Greely expedition and was rescued by Admiral Schley in 1884.

The many friends of Mr. Alexander T. Schenck, only son of the late Lieut. Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., will be glad to hear that he has entered commercial life in San Francisco, and has a lucrative position with the Baker Construction Company.

Major John H. Beacon, 6th U.S. Inf., lectured in London, England, Dec. 10, before the Royal Geographical Society on irrigation in the United States, detailing the Government's methods of aiding in the work.

Mrs. V. E. Stolbrand and her daughters, Misses Nellie and Florence, are visiting the family of Mrs. Stolbrand's father, Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, at 711 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia. They expect to sail for Manila on Jan. 5 to spend some time with Mrs. Stolbrand's son, Lieutenant Stolbrand, of the Engineer Corps.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were the following: Major W. F. Carter, U.S.A.; Dr. W. W. Miller and Mrs. Miller, M.H.S.; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A.; Lieuts. John E. Hemphill and C. B. Hodges, U.S.A.; Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, wife of Captain Michie, U.S.A.; Dr. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Percy.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., accompanied by his flag lieutenant, returned to Manila Dec. 10 in the Wilmington after a ten days' trip to the southern islands, including visits to Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Isabel, Jolo, Jollok, Parang, Malabang and Cebu, also a trip across Mindanao with General Bliss for the purpose of visiting Lake Lanao.

Edmund Wetmore was re-elected president of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution at a meeting held in New York City, Dec. 4. Other officers elected are: First vice-president, John C. Tomlinson; second vice-president, August Belmont; third vice-president, Dallas B. Pratt; secretary, Henry R. Drowne; treasurer, Arthur Hatch; registrar, Henry P. Johnston, and chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, C.S., who was retired from active service Dec. 10 on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Canada Sept. 13, 1861, and joined the Army as a private in the 5th Cavalry Sept. 6, 1886, and rose therein to the grade of quartermaster sergeant. He was appointed a commissary sergeant Nov. 18, 1896, and captain and commissary Feb. 2, 1901. During the war with Spain he served as first lieutenant and Q.M., 3d U.S. Volunteer Engineers.

The ninth dinner of the Society of the Genesee will take place in the ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, 1907. The guest of honor will be Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the New York State Assembly and one of the vice presidents of the Society. The price of dinner seats is \$7.50, including wine. Members are at liberty to invite as many guests as they desire. All applications for seats should be made out to W. H. Campbell, treasurer, 307 Sixth avenue, New York (telephone 2100 Chelsea), to whom all remittances should be sent.

"Official guardian of something like ten thousand boys," says the N.Y. Evening Post, "is the unique title held by Herbert Vandyke of this city, well known in connection with the Newboys' Home in Chambers street, and various other philanthropies. Mr. Vandyke's title is not an empty or fictitious one, for he is the legally constituted guardian of all minors in the Navy of Uncle Sam who have no parents to sign the consent which must be obtained before a boy can take up a naval apprenticeship. Likewise, he assists them in handling the bits of red tape which are to bind them to the Service. For twenty-three years Mr. Vandyke has been chaperoning boys into the Navy, sometimes at the rate of a thousand a year, piling guardianship upon guardianship until he stands as the head of what is probably the largest legal family in the world, even though the coming of age of its members deprives him of several hundred each year."

Walter Wellman, who sailed from New York for France on the Lorraine, Dec. 6, to superintend the reconstruction of his airship, the America, speaking of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who was recently quoted as criticizing the attempt to be made by Mr. Wellman and his associate to reach the Pole by balloon, said: "I see that Mr. Peary says he has no faith in airships for Arctic research and exploration. Well, that makes no difference to me, and personally I have no faith in sledging parties, the method so far used in the search for the Pole. It is not unnatural to have small faith in another man's schemes, but in this case I know something about sledging, and Mr. Peary, so far as I am advised, is an authority on sledging only and knows nothing about airships. I have formed my opinion of sledging by prac-

tical experience. I shall return to America next spring and sail for the base of my expedition in Spitzbergen in April, there to complete all arrangements. The start for the Pole will be made at the latter end of August."

Writing of President Roosevelt's trip to Panama in Harper's Weekly, William Inglis says: "At the Government mess-hall at La Boca Mr. Roosevelt went through the kitchen and found it clean and—wonder of wonders in the tropics!—without a single fly in sight. Every door and window was screened with fine wire mesh that keeps out all insects, no matter how small. All waste stuff is burned or dumped far out at sea. Every house and every bit of ground at La Boca is as clean as the houses and the grounds along Riverside Drive. Not one drop of water is allowed to lie stagnant anywhere. Not one mosquito was visible anywhere in the zone. Col. W. C. Gorgas, chief of the health department, whose intelligent and incessant labor has brought about this state of things, very modestly received the President's praises on the perfect hygienic condition of the canal territory."

Much interest is being taken in the exhibition drill which is to be given Wednesday, Dec. 19, in the riding hall at Fort Myer, Va., at 2:30 o'clock for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. There is quite a rivalry among the different troops as to which one shall be selected to give the drill, and as they are all equally proficient, it is quite a hard matter for the officers in charge to decide. An exceptionally fine exhibition may be expected and several new features will be introduced. Arrangements have been made with the Fort Myer Car Company to run cars at short intervals. Those who have not yet seen one of these fine drills, should avail themselves of this opportunity. The object of this society being to assist widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, ought to appeal to everyone. Tickets can be obtained from the following members of the Ticket Committee in Washington: Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Mordecai, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. McAlexander, Mrs. Dunlap; or at the news stand in the Ebbitt House.

Constable Phillips, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, has returned to Edmonton, Alberta, from a two years' trip to the Arctic ocean, where his party visited Herschel Island and other points in the northern wilds. They saw only one white man during their sojourn in the north—a Scotchman named Firth, who had been stationed at Fort McPherson for more than forty years as a Hudson Bay factor. The Government sends in mail once every year to Herschel Island. The only means of transportation in the far north is by dogs. A horse is unknown there. A good dog is worth \$30. The country, Phillips says, is rich in coal, copper, gas, oil, lead and other minerals. Some of these minerals are exposed on the surface. Coal in abundance was noticed all along the banks of the Mackenzie river, and some of it seems to have been burning for years. At one point on the Mackenzie river ignited gas was gushing skyward to a great height, and the natives said it had been burning for a number of years. The temperature during the winter dropped as low as 64 degrees below zero and in the summer it goes as high as 84. The sun shines continuously for six weeks at a stretch, followed by the same period of semi-darkness, during which the sun has

"Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., who commanded the 6th Cavalry at Fort Myer many years ago," says the Washington Post, "is now seventy-four years of age, and actually does not look sixty. He is as sprightly and full of enthusiasm as a man forty years younger. His father was born 138 years ago, in 1768, and when the general appeared his father was sixty-five years old. He is at the Ebbitt. One of the General's favorite diversions is quoting poetry by the yard. On Nov. 27 he turned from this to comment on how to grow old gracefully. 'Have just what you want, but have it in moderation,' said he. 'I drink, smoke, take coffee, and do anything I feel like doing, but always in moderation. Don't worry about whether you ought to do it; just do it. But always know when to stop. Be interested in young people. Never complain about unnecessary or imaginary evils. Just take life easy, always enjoying yourself, but never hurrying. Try to do what you like to do in the way of work, and when you do it try to take pleasure in it. Remember that you are old in years, but never forgot to be young in spirit, for it is true that a man is as old as he thinks he is. Cultivate gentleness and kindness, take the world as it comes, and you will grow old gracefully."

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of L.L.U.S., at their monthly meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening last, listened to an able and interesting paper by General Ripley, who was given command of Richmond immediately upon its evacuation by the Confederate government, and who was able to give from personal experience an interesting account of conditions there. Civil Engineer Peary followed with a brief but most excellent speech. After him came Mr. W. W. Ellsworth, of the Century Magazine, with a lecture accompanied by an admirable exhibition of stereopticon pictures. His lecture was a remarkable condensation of history, for in an hour was rehearsed the story of the entire Civil War in a way that made the campaigns clear to every listener, and the wealth of illustrations thrown on the screen by the stereopticon made many of the auditors feel that they were living again in the exciting period of 1861 to 1865. The secret of Mr. Ellsworth's success in giving the audience an actual comprehension of the war lies in a series of maps showing the "line of defence" at different times, thus clearly indicating the gradual compression of the Confederacy until it was split in two by Sherman's march, and Lee's army in Virginia was surrounded. We would suggest to the authorities of the Military Academy that they get Mr. Ellsworth to repeat his lecture at West Point. In no other way could the cadets enjoy a more interesting and instructive evening.

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U.S. Inf., who recently spent several months in Germany, where he saw much of the imperial army, was greatly impressed with the regimental casino or officers' club, with which every regiment is provided. The casino is the regimental home where the officers of the regiment not only receive and entertain the old officers who served with it in former times, but where they return the courtesies which have been extended to the regiment by its friends in civil life. It is the depository of the regimental plate and trophies: the place where the best traditions of the regiment are kept alive and where much of the best work of the officers is performed. "The simplicity of the entertainments," says Captain Helmick, in a descriptive article published in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "is worthy of comment. The menu for a ladies' evening was as follows: Ragout of tongue, chicken salad, nuts, fruits, cheese and coffee; while that of an evening when only officers and their gentleman friends were present consisted of an Irish stew, fruit, cheese and coffee. Those who

desire beer or wine and cigars may order them from the steward's department. These informal, simple dinners show conclusively that elaborate courses are not necessary to pleasant entertainment, for they were all most agreeable."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

As indicating that there are some circles, at least, and high ones, too, in which the uniform of American soldiers and sailors is treated with the respect which is its due, we invite attention to the following editorial article which appears in the District Call, the excellent semi-monthly journal published at Fort Totten, in the interest of the enlisted men in the Eastern and Southern Artillery Districts of New York. The editor of the District Call is Barnaby P. Downs, private, 54th Co., Coast Art. The article follows:

"To test the uniform question and the pulse of the people in New York on the subject of a uniformed man, we personally visited the Waldorf-Astoria, possibly the most exclusive hotel in New York, and we were received with every possible courtesy. We approached the desk, asked permission to write a letter on the hotel paper, and the obliging clerk placed two bell-boys at our disposal, one to carry the paper and another to show us where the writing room was. Now if the Waldorf-Astoria can afford to show this much courtesy to an enlisted man in uniform, we cannot possibly see why there should be such an undercurrent of feeling on the part of a large number of civilians. That such a feeling on the part of the latter exists, is beyond question. Why it exists, is a question we would like to have answered. The ostentatiously displayed courtesy on the part of one of the Waldorf clerks shows that the management of that hotel has a man at the desk who knows his business thoroughly. If other hotel keepers and proprietors of *quas* public places would look to their employed personnel and select gentlemen instead of boors to transact their business in dealing with the public generally, they would find a noticeable increase in their dividends.

"Anent the same subject, we visited the American Theater, on the same evening. It was shortly after eight o'clock when we reached the theater. The house was almost sold out. The box office treasurer looked us over at the window and said that there were two seats in the sixth row of the orchestra which had not been called for, but that if we would kindly wait five minutes and the tickets were not demanded by the parties ordering them over the phone, we could have them with pleasure, 'because the American theater was for Americans and there are no better Americans than soldiers of the U.S. Army.' This cost that box-office treasurer nothing to say, but he and his management show the proper spirit. We received the seats and enjoyed a clever performance."

Mr. Digby Bell, who has invited the sailors in uniform at the Washington Navy Yard to attend the opening performance of "The Education of Mr. Pipp," states that he does this as an expression of his hearty accord with the sentiments expressed by the President and Admiral Dewey concerning the exclusion of sailors of the U.S. Navy from a theater in Newport News while in uniform.

Some time since the Navy Department was in receipt of a letter from the Commercial Cable Company, stating that it had received the following despatch from its Midway station: "Whilst Japanese servants at dinner this forenoon army rifle bullet came through lower panel of door of their mess-room struck Yokohabashi one of our Japanese employees left leg passed through tibia breaking and splintering it. Doctor in immediate attendance removed bullet dressed and set limb. Shot fired by private of Marines who says he fired at ducks on other side of hill south of station and beyond lighthouse. He had officer's permission to carry rifle. Doctor says the wound is a bad one but will be some time before can give definite opinion but if no complications man will be disabled eight weeks." Assistant Secretary Newberry at once directed the Headquarters of the Marine Corps to cable to the commanding officer at Midway to secure a report by return cable. The report received was as follows: "Cannot find any record of order prohibiting firearms previous my own. Full permission was given Culp use rifle shoot ducks. Fired at duck bullet ricochetted penetrating closed door employee mess-room 1500 yards distant entering external surface Japanese's leg midway knee. Ankle perforated transversely fracturing tibia obliquely. Condition excellent to-day. Occurrence entirely accidental." The facts in the matter were transmitted at once to the State Department. The Navy Department coincides with the view of the commanding officer of the Marines at Midway that the occurrence was entirely accidental.

The War Department was called upon this week to decide the question as to the authority of a quartermaster of an Army transport to dislodge the chief steward for inefficiency, and secondly, to decide the pay status of the steward when so dislodged. The Judge Advocate General of the Army says that ordinarily, the shipping articles being an agreement between the master and the crew of a vessel, any reduction in rating would be made by the former. The ship's company of a United States transport is, however, governed not only by the shipping articles, but also by the Army Transport Service Regulations, which provide that the transport commissary shall be in charge of the steward's department and is responsible for its discipline and efficiency. As the duties of transport quartermaster and commissary are combined in one officer it is held that he has authority to dislodge the steward.

The naval engineers are to conduct at Annapolis tests of new inventions to determine their value for naval use. Among these is the steam turbine, a model of which has been imported from England. It will be tested in comparison with the machinery now in use on shipboard.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 7, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington:

In an engagement with sixty Pulajanes bolo rush, near La Paz, Leyte, seven miles south of Buranen, Dec. 5, following casualties, all Co. L, 8th Inf.: Killed, 1st Sergeant Clark, Sergt. James Provan, Privates Dafferin, Hadley, Keogh, Wounded: Corporal Weld, both arms, severe; Privates McHenry, wounded in chest, serious, Edge, right eye, severe, Wakefield, wounded in thigh, serious, Armstrong, wounded in leg above knee, slight, Bremen, wounded in arm, slight, Heron, wounded in thigh, slight, Holst, Richardson, wounded in leg above knee, slight. Killed were buried Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, Dec. 6. Wounded all doing well. Pulajanes loss, thirty killed. No further details.

WOOD.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. DEC. 18, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Ben H. Dorey, 13th Cav., is transferred from Troop E to Troop B, and join troop.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore Lanson, asst. surg.

First Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., are detailed for duty with Jamestown Exposition Company, Jan. 1.

Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff, to Governors Island, Atlantic Division, for temporary duty as chief of staff.

Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett relieved Fort Totten; to Fort Hamilton.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Buttenbach, 4th Inf., at own request, relieved duty Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth and join company.

First Lieut. Herman Hering, Phil. Scouts, relieved treatment General Hospital, San Francisco, and leave for one month granted.

Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, relieved treatment General Hospital, Washington; to Denver.

Leave three months granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson.

Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d Inf., relieved treatment hospital, Fort Slocum and return proper station.

Leave two months granted Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.

Leave one month granted Major Thomas B. Dugan, 4th Cav.

CIR. 63, DEC. 6, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces that the First National Bank of Walla Walla, Washington, and the Vancouver National Bank, of Vancouver, Washington, have been designated depositories of public moneys.

II. All regulation hospital and regulation wall tents will hereafter be provided with asbestos rings for the openings for stovepipe, to take the place of the rectangular ventilators, the rings and the necessary elbows for the stoves to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. The cutting of stovepipe openings in the roofs or flies of all tents is forbidden.

W.R. DEPT., MIL. SEC'DY'S OFFICE, DEC. 12, 1906.

To all recruiting officers.—Applications to re-enlist from former members of Cos. B, C and D, 25th Infantry, who were discharged under the provisions of S.O. No. 266, W.D., Nov. 9, 1906, must be made in writing and be accompanied by such evidence, also, in writing, as the applicant may desire to submit to show that he was neither implicated in the raid on Brownsville, Texas, on the night of Aug. 18, 1906, nor withheld any evidence that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof. Recruiting officers to whom such former soldiers may apply for re-enlistment will advise them of these requirements and will forward the application, when properly prepared, to the Military Secretary of the Army for the consideration and investigation of the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

F. C. AINSWORTH, Military Secretary.

ART. MEMO. 4, NOV. 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the syllabus of examination for candidates for gunners except those in torpedo companies and torpedo detachments, published in G.O. No. 155, W.D., Sept. 13, 1906, republished for the information and guidance of the Coast Artillery.

ART. MEMO. 5, NOV. 21, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the syllabus of examination for candidates for gunners in torpedo companies and torpedo detachments, published in G.O. No. 155, W.D., Sept. 13, 1906.

G.O. 81, DEC. 5, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to G.O. 195, W.D., dated Nov. 22, 1906, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

THEODORE J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 82, DEC. 5, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to G.O. No. 195, W.D., dated Nov. 22, 1906, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

A. W. GREELEY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

CIR. 10, NOV. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

CHAS. C. ALLEN, 1st Lieut., 30th Inf., A.D.C., Acting Military Secretary.

Headquarters Dept. of the Missouri.

Office of the Judge Advocate.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Dept. of the Missouri.

Sir: In proceedings of general courts-martial it is noted that sentences including dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for "one year or more," frequently provide for confinement "at such post," instead of "at such place as the reviewing authority may direct," the objection to the former being that in such sentences the reviewing authority is required to designate the military prison as the place of confinement, thereby conflicting with the court's designation for confinement at a "post."

It is recommended that attention of officers as members of general courts-martial be directed to the foregoing for their information and guidance in connection with the practice of said courts.

Very respectfully,

W. G. DOANE, Capt., Act. J.A., J.A.

CIR. 30, NOV. 22, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following is published for the information and guidance of this command:

"War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, (No date.)

The Commanding General, Northern Division.

"Sir:—The Chief of Ordnance has referred to this office a communication dated Oct. 8, 1906, from the C.O., Machine-Gun Platoon, 9th Cav., in which authority is requested to expend 6,000 rounds of ammunition, Caliber .30, in known and unknown distance firing, and in volley firing over collective fire ranges and at targets used in collective fire of small arms, for the purpose of instruction and training of the Machine-Gun Platoon, 9th Cavalry.

"Referring thereto, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that for the present the allowance of ammunition for machine-guns, as fixed in orders, can not be increased without a corresponding decrease in the allowance for other forms of target practice, and the request of the officer commanding the machine-gun platoon is, therefore, not favorably considered.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL, Military Secretary."

By command of Major General Greely:

C. J. CRANE, Lieut. Col., Military Secretary.

CIR. 29, DEC. 4, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The following indorsement on a communication of an officer in this division requesting a decision as to whether or not, under Par. 11, G.O. 124, W.D., 1905, his diploma from the Artillery School, 1901, excuses him from recitation and examination in the subject of "Fortress Warfare" to be held this year, under the order quoted, in the garrison school for officers, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

5th Indorsement.

War Department, The Military Secretary's Office,

Washington, Nov. 27, 1906.

Respectfully returned to the commanding general, Pacific Division, San Francisco, Cal., with the information that the course at the Artillery School under the subject of Coast Defense covers the entire course in Fortress Warfare as prescribed in Cir. No. 54, Oct. 19, 1906, W.D., and officers holding certificates of proficiency from the Artillery School in the former subject should, under Par. 11, G.O. No. 124, July 28,

1905, W.D., as amended by Par. III, G.O. No. 168, Oct. 3, 1906, W.D., be excused from recitations and examinations in Fortress Warfare in the garrison school course.

By order of the Secretary of War:

HENRY P. CAIN, Military Secretary.

By command of Lieutenant General MacArthur:

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Capt., G.S., Act. C. of S.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 31, NOV. 29, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

Announces that the Cuban Submarine Cable Company is the only cable company that handles Government business within the Island of Cuba. This company has station at Batabano, Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas de Zaza, Jucaro, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, Cabo de Cruz and Santiago de Cuba. Instructions for the sending of messages are given in the order.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Dec. 4, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Majors Joseph M. Kelley, retired, and John S. Grisard, retired; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired; Capt. Daniel F. Keller, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. James O. Green, retired; Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf.; Clarence N. Jones, A.C.; Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf.; Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., and William G. Meade, 11th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., J.A. (Nov. 27, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg. (Nov. 27, A.C.P.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., is designated as provost marshal at these headquarters, relieving from that duty Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Gen. Staff. (Nov. 27, A.C.P.)

At the request of the provisional governor of Cuba, a board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff; Major William A. Mann, and Major David Dub. Gaillard, Gen. Staff, is appointed to meet at these headquarters to examine and report upon a plan proposed for the reorganization of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. (Nov. 28, A.C.P.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. J. D. Burnett, Jr., 17th Inf. (Nov. 28, A.C.P.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., detailed to command these headquarters, and having taken over the office of provost marshal on Nov. 30, is relieved from duty with his company. (Dec. 1, A.C.P.)

A reconnaissance detachment consisting of one engineer officer, sixteen enlisted men, Engineers, and one enlisted man, Hospital Corps, to be designated by the C.O., 2d Battalion of Engineers, will proceed to Baracoa and Guantanamo, for map work in that vicinity.

Second Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty as assistant to the police officer, Camp Columbia, Havana, and will report to his squadron commander for duty. (Dec. 1, A.C.P.)

Capt. A. J. Macnab, 27th Inf., intelligence officer, Camp Columbia, Cuba, will proceed to the following points: Batabano, via Baina, La Catalina, Madruga, and Las Vegas, and return via San Antonio, Nazareno, Bejucal, Vereda Nueva and Mariana, in the order named, for the purpose of carrying out confidential instructions of the commanding general, in connection with the M.I.D., these headquarters. (Dec. 1, A.C.P.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. E. M. Blake, A.C., with permission to visit the United States, beginning about Dec. 4, 1906. (Dec. 1, A.C.P.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, 28th Inf. (Dec. 1, A.C.P.)

Capt. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., is relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will proceed on the transport Sumner from Havana about Dec. 7 to Newport News. (Dec. 4, A.C.P.)

Major Joseph M. Kelley, retired, is relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification (Dec. 4, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., Camp Columbia, will proceed to San Juan y Martinez, Province of Pinar del Rio, on business, with reference to obtaining data concerning bridges, etc., of railroads. (Dec. 4, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. John D. Burnett, 17th Inf., Camaguey, will proceed to these headquarters to carry out confidential instructions. (Dec. 4, A.C.P.)

Capt. Daniel F. Keller, 27th Inf., is detailed to command the guard for the general prisoners ordered to the United States. Upon arrival at Governors Island, N.Y., Captain Keller will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. (Dec. 4, A.C.P.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, asst. surg., on duty with the provisional government in Havana, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as attending surgeon in the city of Havana, with office at northeast corner of Tacon and O'Reilly streets. (Nov. 29, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. G. C. Shaw, battalion adjutant, 27th Inf., is detailed on special duty as assistant to the C.O., Casual Detachment, Camp Columbia. (Nov. 29, A.C.P.)

G.O. 38, SEPT. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Publishes instructions for the movements incident to the arrival of the 2d Infantry in this department, and the departure of the 6th Infantry therfrom: The headquarters, band and 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, will take station at the post of Zamboanga. The headquarters, band and 3d Battalion of the 6th Infantry will then stand relieved from duty at that station and will proceed on the transport Liscum to Manila.

The 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for station. The 2d Battalion, 6th Inf., will then be relieved from duty at Jolo, and will proceed on the Elicano to Manila.

The company of the 6th Infantry at Reina Regente, Mind., will be relieved by a company of Philippine Scouts from Cudarangan in time to enable it to join the remainder of the battalion at Cotabato prior to embarkation. The 1st Battalion, 6th Inf., will then stand relieved from station at Cotabato and will proceed to Manila.

All the organizations of the 6th Infantry on arrival at Manila will comply with G.O. 47, c.s., headquarters Philippines Division, and the letter of instructions from headquarters Philippines Division, dated Sept. 24, 1906.

II. The C.O., Parang, Mind., will send Major J. B. Goe, 19th Inf., and Co. L, 19th Inf., to the Magallanes to Cotabato, Mind., for temporary duty at that station. While at Cotabato Major Goe will command all the troops in the Rio Grande valley.

G.O. 40, OCT. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Major George McK. Williamson, Q.M., having reported, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mind.

Major James Canby, paymr., having reported, is announced as acting chief paymaster of the department, during the absence on leave of Major Manly B. Curry, paymaster, with station at Zamboanga, Mind.

G.O. 40, OCT. 4, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

During the absence of Capt. L. H. Bash, chief commissary, Capt. Peter E. Marquart, C.S., 2d Inf., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office and perform the duties of chief commissary of the department.

By order of Colonel Duncan:

CHASE W. KENNEDY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 55, OCT. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

It is with a feeling of profound pride that the department commander publishes the following letter which sets forth additional evidence of the valuable service which has been rendered by the Army in times of danger or catastrophe.

Most fortunate is the military establishment in having the services of such officers and enlisted men, and the department commander extends his heartiest congratulations to each officer and Philippine Scout concerned:

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 10, 1906.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., Commanding Dept. of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay.

Sir: I have the honor on behalf of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to make most grateful acknowledgement of and to

return our sincere thanks for the instant action taken to succor the unfortunate boat's crew, from the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder which met with disaster in the mouth of the Suribas River, by Major William H. Johnston, Philippine Scouts, and the almost immediate relief and valuable professional attention for which they are indebted to Lieutenant De Court and Dr. Long.

The report of the captain of the Pathfinder shows that Major Johnston must have acted almost immediately, that Lieutenant De Court's party had proceeded to the scene of the accident with a promptitude that bespeaks the most solicitous concern for the victims and there is no doubt that to the valuable professional services of Dr. Long we are indebted that the list of victims contains only the name of the unfortunate sailor whose body could not be recovered.

The personal, sympathetic interest taken by these officers and the unvarying kindness shown to the survivors and the relief party, which had been sent out from the ship at the first suggestion of the disaster and which were thrown on the hospitality of these gentlemen for several days, increase our debt manifold, and we gladly testify our indebtedness to a manifestation of the spirit which has won for the American soldier honors in peace as great as those he has earned in war.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN E. McGRATH,
Director of Coast Surveys.

By command of Major General Lee:
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE, Military Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding Department of the Missouri, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb., upon duty connected with the command of his department. (Dec. 7, N.D.)

Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff, will proceed from Newport News to Washington for assignment to duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, accompanied by 1st Lt. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., side-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of making the regular annual inspection of that post. (Nov. 28, D.T.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Nov. 29, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, military secretary. (Nov. 28, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for eleven days, effective Dec. 21, 1906, is granted Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

The quartermaster of Fort Barrancas, Fla., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Louis S. Chappellear, A.C., of that duty. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Leave from about Dec. 21, 1906, to Jan. 3, 1907, is granted Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., Q.M. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for the purpose of making a special inspection and investigation of matters pertaining to the quartermaster's department at that post. (Nov. 28, D.T.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, C.S., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Dec. 10, 1906, is announced. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Comay. Sergt. William J. Walker, P.I., will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Post Comay. Sergt. Michael Barrett, Post Ethan Allen, Vt., upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Havana, Cuba, on the first available transport leaving Newport News. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. L. Foster, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 28, D. Cal.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver, U.S.A., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the Executive Council of the National Dental Association to be held in Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1906. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, is granted Contract Surg. William G. Miller. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Contract Surg. James E. Shellenberger is further extended one month on account of sickness. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., to his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Nov. 22, D.D.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg., at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman, U.S.A., will stand relieved from temporary duty at that post and will return to his proper station, Fort Assiniboine. (Nov. 22, D.D.)

First Lt. Alexander Murray, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N.M., and will repair to Washington and report in person to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission on the Isthmus of Panama. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surgeon general, relieved. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. William G. Hammon is extended one month. (Dec. 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. Louis Brechin, Jr., asst. surg., from temporary duty on the transport Buford, and will return to his proper station, Fort Baker, Cal. (Nov. 30, Pac. D.)

The leave granted Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., is extended one month. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Orville G. Brown, asst. surg., now at Newport News, will proceed to Fort Robinson for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Theodore Lamson, asst. surg., now at Newport News, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., will return to his proper station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John L. Burkart is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, and upon expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes, who will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Meade, S.D., and will report at Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Dec. 8, D. Mo.)

Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Wolven will remain on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Feb. 1, 1907, upon which date he will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty for a period of six weeks. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

Sergt. First Class Archibald Robbins, H.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., to relieve Sergt. First Class George A. Hartford, H.C., who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Max Weinberg, H.C., from further temporary duty on the U.S.A. transport Buford, now in San Francisco Harbor, and will proceed at once to Vancouver Baracks, Wash. (Nov. 26, Pac. D.)

Sergt. First Class Frederick Herring, H.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George Graham, H.C., Fort Miley, Cal.,

will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on the first available transport. (Nov. 26, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Robert B. Irving, H.C., Army transport Sheridan, will report to the Q.M. of the transport Thomas for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Lyell R. Stewart, H.C., who will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 27, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Charles M. Hunter, H.C., Fort Fremont, S.C., will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of G.O. No. 4, W.D., Jan. 8, 1906. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry G. Lyon, paymr., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., Fort Mason, Cal. (Nov. 30, D. Cal.)

Leave for sixteen days, effective about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. R. D. Black, C.E. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave for sixteen days, effective Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, C.E. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps, at his own request is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the Signal Corps general supply depot at Fort Wood, N.Y., on Jan. 1, 1907. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, now at Newport News, Va., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for consultation. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Second Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Mars, 2d Cav., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 5, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 1st Cav. (Dec. 2, D.T.)

Second Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav., is detailed in place of 2d Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, 1st Cav., for duty indicated in S.O. No. 55, c.s., headquarters Southern Division. Lieutenant Pegram will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 3, D.T.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 30, D. Cal.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Edgar J. Tracy, 5th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 10, 1906. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 3, N.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav., is selected and detailed as captain, 50th Co., Philippine Scouts, and 1st Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 4th Inf., is relieved from his detail as captain, 8th Co., Philippine Scouts. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Nov. 30, D. Mo.)

Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., not later than Nov. 30, 1906, for temporary duty. (Nov. 22, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 11th Cav. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, effective Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th Cav. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twenty days, effective about Dec. 17, 1906, is granted Major Clarence Deems, A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave from about Dec. 20, 1906, and end Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu, A.C. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1906, to Jan. 4, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Fulton, A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the progressive military map of the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, A.C., San Luis Obispo, Cal. (Nov. 30, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, from about Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. A. U. Faulker, A.C. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, A.C., will proceed to Orange, N.J., for duty pertaining to the instruction of Battery A, Field Artillery, N.G.N.J., for a period of one week, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Leave from Dec. 23, 1906, to Jan. 4, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, A.C. (Dec. 8, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1906, is granted Capt. Robert E. Callan, A.C. (Dec. 6, D.W.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Dec. 24, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Dunn, A.C. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1906, is granted Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A.C., Fort Riley. (Dec. 1, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, effective about Jan. 7, 1907, is granted Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C. (Dec. 6, D.E.)

Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, A.C., will proceed to the coal mines of the Kelso Mining Co., at Kelso, Pa., on the Somerset branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thence to the Argyle Company's mine at South Fork, Pa., thence to the Export Coal and Coke Company's mine at Quinnemont, West Va., to superintend the taking of samples of coal for tests by the Quartermaster's Department, and then return to his proper station. (Dec. 7, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1906, to Jan. 4, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Fulton, A.C. (Dec. 11, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 21, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for eighteen days, effective about Dec. 19, 1906, is granted Capt. William W. Hamilton, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, effective about Dec. 24, 1906, is granted Capt. Conrad H. Launz, A.C. (Dec. 12, D.E.)

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for observation and treatment by the surgeon at that post. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Dec. 25, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, A.C. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, 3d Inf., is granted leave for

three months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1906. (Dec. 3, Pac. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf. (Dec. 3, D. Col.)

Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., having relinquished the unexpired portion of leave granted him, will report to the C.O. Fort Wright, Wash., on Dec. 1. (Nov. 30, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Cowan, 4th Inf. (Nov. 30, N.D.)

First Lieut. Clyde B. Cruson, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty as student officer at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join his regiment. (Dec. 7, Inf. and Cav. School.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne, 4th Inf. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, promoted from captain, 6th Inf., with rank Oct. 20, 1906, and assigned to the 4th Infantry, was on Dec. 6 assigned to the 2d Battalion, vice Major James S. Rogers, promoted.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Hawes, 4th Inf., (Dec. 12, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Hawes, 4th Inf., is extended three months on account of sickness. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., is extended seventeen days. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., a patient at the Army Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Nov. 28, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., to take effect upon completion of duty conducting a detachment from the 7th Inf. from Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 28, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N. (Dec. 11, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Dec. 5, D.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N. (Dec. 4, D. D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6

1906, is granted Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th Inf. (Dec. 5, D.T.)

On account of his excellent and faithful services as a non-commissioned officer and recommendations from his company commander, and also the great credit reflected upon the regiment by his excellent record in rifle practice, Sergt. Lewis B. Willis, Co. H, 26th Inf., is appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment, vice Underwood, appointed post commissary sergeant, U.S.A. (Dec. 6, 26th Inf.)

Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., unassigned having reported was on Dec. 8 assigned to Company K, of this regiment, and will assume command of his company.

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Sick leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Lewis H. Strother, 28th Inf. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenbark, jr., 29th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as assistant to the military secretary of the department. (Dec. 1, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 8, is granted 1st Lieut. R. E. Frith, 29th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 3, D. Col.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and after his present sick leave, will proceed to join his proper station. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, Phil. Scouts (first lieutenant, 4th Inf.), will report in person to the governor general of the Philippine Islands for duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Franklin S. Leisenring, Phil. Scouts, is extended to include Feb. 4, 1907. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Adolph K. Berners, Phil. Scouts, now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Washington Barracks, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. John M. K. Davis, A.C.; Major Edward Burr, C.E., and Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M.C.D., will meet at Fort Standish, Mass., Dec. 12 for the purpose of looking further into the matter of the site for the ordnance storehouse at that post. (Dec. 8, D.E.)

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgeson, deputy quartermaster general, and 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., aide-de-camp, members of a board, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the purpose of thoroughly examining and reporting upon certain ground in the vicinity of Fort Oglethorpe as to its suitability and adaptability for a brigade post and maneuver ground. (Dec. 1, D.G.)

A board of officers will assemble at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 13, 1906, to examine Mr. E. C. McMillan, formerly lieutenant and captain, 6th Indiana Cavalry, for appointment as superintendent of a National cemetery. Detail: Major Chester Harding, C.E.; Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. Bonnaffon, 3d, 4th Inf. (Dec. 10, D.E.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, retired, on duty with the militia of California, is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of that State. (Dec. 4, Pac. D.)

Major Edmund K. Webster, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the militia of New Hampshire, to take effect Dec. 31, 1906, and will then proceed to his home. (Dec. 7, W.D.)

Major Charles P. George, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, relieving Major Daniel Robinson, who will proceed to his home. (Dec. 8, W.D.)

The following named officers of the retired list of the Army, having been duly nominated to the Senate for advancement in grade, and the Senate having advised and consented on Dec. 10, 1906, to their advancement, are placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, from the dates indicated: Col. Louis V. Cazier, Oct. 1, 1906; Col. Oliver E. Wood, Oct. 1, 1906; Col. William M. Wallace, Oct. 2, 1906; Col. Charles H. Noble, Oct. 20, 1906. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. of Ordnance Fred Hacker, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzog, that soldier upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John Wilson, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 6, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles F. Burton, Troop B, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Corpl. Augustus Bowman, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. John E. Turner, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, West Point, N.Y., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. William J. Faulkner, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, West Point, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Jacob Van Marter, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 12, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Resignations.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d U.S. Inf., to take effect April 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edgar J. Treacy, 5th U.S. Cav., from Dec. 10, 1906.

Retirements.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, C.S., retired Dec. 10, 1906, for disability.

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., retired to date from July 28, 1906, for disability.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers are detailed on duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States: 1st Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 5th Cav. (vice 1st Lieut. D. P. Quillan, 5th Cav., relieved), and 2d Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav., at Fort Clark, Texas; 2d Lieut. Thomas N. Gimpler, 21st Inf., at Fort McIntosh, Texas. Lieutenants Smith and Gimpler will proceed to the places designated. (Dec. 4, S.W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aides-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, in time to arrive at the latter place not later than Dec. 15, 1906. (Dec. 3, D. Mo.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

NO. 1. NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE DEC. 10, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Calvary arm—to be captain.

First Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., from Oct. 1, 1906, vice Stevens, 2d Cav., promoted.

Chaplain with the rank of major.

Capt. Patrick J. Hart, chaplain, Art. Corps, to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from Dec. 5, 1906.

NO. 2. NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE DEC. 13, 1906.

To be members of the Mississippi River Commission—Lieut. Col. William T. Rossell and Major James G. Warren, C.E.

To be first lieutenants, Engineers Corps—Second Lieuts. Rodger D. Black and Theodore H. Dillon.

To be colonel, Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor; to be a lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department, Major Charles H. Clark to be a major, Ordnance Department, Capt. Kenneth Norton.

To be majors of Cavalry—Capts. Guy Carleton, 13th Cav., and Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav.

To be captain, Artillery Corps—First Lieut. Louis S. Chapman; to be first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, 2d Lieut. William E. Murray.

To be colonel of Infantry—Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf.; to be lieutenant colonel, Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Captains to be majors—Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Benjamin M. Purcell detailed paymaster; Field M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., and Maury Nichols, 3d Infantry.

First lieutenants to be captains—Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf.; Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf.; Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf.; Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf.; Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf.; Wilson B. Burtt, 5th Inf., and Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf.

Colonel, retired, to be brigadier general, retired—James E. Macklin.

Colonel, active list, to be brigadier general, retired—Lieut. George F. Borden, 24th Inf.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army sent to the Senate on Dec. 3, and which we published in our issue of Dec. 8, Pages 397 and 398, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 10.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

NO. 1. NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE DEC. 10, 1906.

Appointment.

Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with the rank of rear admiral, from Jan. 5, 1907.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Albert Mertz to be a captain from Nov. 2, 1906, vice Emory, promoted.

Lieut. James F. Carter to be a lieutenant commander from June 2, 1906, vice Holcombe, deceased.

Lieut. David Van H. Allen to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 10, 1906, vice Norton, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Winfield S. Pugh to be a passed assistant surgeon from Sept. 23, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in his present grade.

The following named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons from Oct. 12, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade: Edwin C. Taylor, Franklin E. Campbell, James E. Gill, Isaac S. K. Reeves.

John H. Knapp, of Missouri, to be an assistant paymaster from Dec. 5, 1906 (subject to the physical examination), to fill a vacancy.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

The following named officers on the retired list of the Marine Corps to be advanced from June 29, 1906, to the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of their retirement, as indicated, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 29, 1906: Col. William S. Muse to be a brigadier general on the retired list; Majors Augustus S. Nicholson and Erastus R. Robinson to be lieutenant colonels on the retired list; Capts. Frederick H. Corrie, Frank D. Webster and Archibald S. Taylor to be majors on the retired list; 2d Lieut. Edward R. Miller to be a first lieutenant on the retired list.

NO. 2. NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE DEC. 11, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Franklin J. Drake, on the active list to be a rear admiral on the retired list from Dec. 10, 1906, in accordance with a provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved June 29, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bernadou, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from Dec. 11, 1906, with Lieut. Comdr. John A. Dougherty, promoted.

Lieut. Walter S. Croxley, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 11, 1906, with Lieut. Edward H. Campbell, promoted.

Surg. George P. Lumsden to be a medical inspector from Sept. 6, 1906, vice Derr, promoted.

NO. 3. NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE DEC. 13, 1906.

Midshipman to be an ensign—Francis J. Cleary.

To be passed assistant engineers with rank of lieutenants, junior grade—Henry D. Sellman, Alexander H. Price, Joseph S. Greene, Daniel A. Sawyer, James W. Patterson, James G. Littig, William G. McEwan, William H. Platt and George C. Drinen.

Colonel Marine Corps, to be brigadier general on retired list—Robert L. Meade.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps, which were sent to the Senate on Dec. 3, and which were given in our issue of Dec. 8, Pages 298 and 399, were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 11.

NO. 4. NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY SENATE DEC. 12, 1906.

Secretary of the Navy.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, now Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice Charles Joseph Bonaparte, nominated to be Attorney General.

NO. 5. NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY SENATE DEC. 13, 1906.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

INGALIS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 13 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Dec. 10.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 3.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when required.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Nagasaki for San Francisco Nov. 27.

SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Dec. 11 from Cuba.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—En route to Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco Sailing from Manila.

SHERMAN Jan. 5 LOGAN Dec. 15

LOGAN Feb. 5 SHERMAN (or BUFORD) Jan. 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) March 5 SHERMAN Feb. 15

SHERMAN April 5 LOGAN March 15

LOGAN May 6 SHERMAN (or BUFORD) April 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) June 5 SHERMAN May 15

LOGAN June 15

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Dec. 5, 1906.

On Thanksgiving day this post was the scene of a lively game of football between the Worden team and the West Seattle Athletic Association, which resulted in a final victory for the Army, the score being 37 to 0. Through the energies of Lieutenant Lull the contest was held on the parade ground, and several hundred enthusiastic spectators witnessed the game. The Worden team is counting on defeating the sailors on the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia on Dec. 8. These two teams have met before on the field, which resulted in a defeat for the soldiers. Lieutenant Lull feels much encouraged over the team's good work, as it shows his hard labor has not been without reward. When the football practice first began Lieut.

Lull only had seven or eight men for practice each day, but by hard work, he finally got enough for a line-up, and then even it was doubted if he would ever get a football team out to do any playing. But now things are different; the soldiers are all taking an interest in football, and the team has the support of both officers and men. The line-up of the soldiers is as follows: F. B. Nelson, R. G. Ott, B. T. Earley, L. T. Cain, L. H. Sorenson, L. S. Shane, 30th Co.; R. T. Davis, 108th Co. (captain); L. G. Ballinger, 126th Co.; R. H. Lamason, electrician sergt.; O. B. Gannon and Center Addams, 62d Co. Touchdowns were made by Nelson 5, Sorenson 1, and Laurson 1. Goals kicked by Gannon 2; timekeeper, Sergeant Kessey.

On Saturday evening, through the efforts of Chaplain Easterbrook, a most clever performance was given in the post exchange building under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. from Seattle. The 6th Artillery band furnished delightful music during the evening.

A consolidated mess for officers which has been greatly improved on this post, was organized last week, and is now in good running order with nine members, which makes it an assured success.

The commanding officer of Fort Ward, Lieut. E. G. Abbott, was a welcome visitor on the post during the week.

On March 4 a Japanese squadron consisting of three protected cruisers of the Imperial Japanese navy, under the command of Admiral Katoaka, passed this post on their way to Seattle. A salute of twenty-one guns from this district was fired as the flagship Matsushima, which was in the memorable battle of Yalu in the war with China, steamed by. The Japanese association of Seattle have made arrangement for a reception for Admiral Katoaka and his officers, which the officers of the Pacific squadron will attend.

Among those who entertained with ye olden time Thanksgiving dinner were Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. James Wheeler.

Sincere regret is felt in this district over the removal of Captain Farrar and his charming mother, from the Fort Flagler garrison. Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Rorbeck were visitors in Victoria, B.C., during the week. Capt. M. C. Buckley spent the first of the week at Fort Ward, where he was in command during the absence of Lieutenant Abbott. Mrs. Strong, of Port Townsend, gave a delightful card party on Monday evening, which was enjoyed by Miss Masingill, the Misses Taylor, Lieutenant Burt and Peterson, from Fort Worden. Capt. H. W. Buttner arrived at Fort Flagler on Monday, after spending a three months' leave in the East.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton returned on Dec. 5 from a short leave. Lieuts. R. J. Herman and W. T. MacMillan returned on the 6th from the Army-Navy game.

The annual regimental dinner occurred on the 6th, being served in Dodge Hall. All members of the 23d Infantry and their families, also Lieut. J. G. McIlroy, 9th Inf., and Dr. and Mrs. C. I. Wertenbaker were visitors.

The regimental dinner was held on the 6th in the mess room and elected the following new officers: Secretary and appointment Comdr. John Abbott, Capt. M. C. Buckner, 23d Inf., and Chaplain S. C. H. H. H. Abbott, 23d Inf. Lieutenant Grinstead, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton returned on the 6th from the Army-Navy game.

On the 5th Mrs. Hines entertained at progressive bridge. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead, Lieut. and Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker.

Company F moved into the new barracks on the 4th; Company E on the 5th. Company B, of the 9th Infantry, which has been scattered in the quarters of Companies E, F, G and H, moved into those vacated by Company F. On the 6th A, B, C, D, E, and F companies started their own messes. The new quarters are lighted by lamps, it having been impossible to procure electricity for the post. Winter has appeared in full force; there are about eight inches of snow on the ground.

Lieut. H. S. Adams left on the 6th for Fort Leavenworth, where he will take his examination for promotion. Mrs. Schley and her mother, Mrs. Langhorne, left on the 4th for Lynchburg, Va.—Capt. T. F. Sch

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Seventh annual reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, August 15, 1906.

For full information address A. J. Grover, Adjutant General, Room 720, Tribune Building, Chicago.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

Maj. Gen. J. FORD KENT, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., President. This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 504 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

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Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Camp of Instruction held at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 27 to Sept. 17, 1906, has transmitted to the Military Secretary of the Army a report on the work there performed which constitutes a complete and admirably arranged official history of the whole encampment. General Grant describes in detail the plan and purpose of the camp, the maneuver site, the instruction given to the troops, both Regulars and militia, the preparation of the camp site, camp organization, detaining, discipline, and the work of graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College. In addition there is a full account of the administration of the camp, a program of drills and problems, orders and circulars, map reading and the use of the map in the field, an outline of the instruction to all troop and company officers and the elementary course for enlisted men, a list of the lectures de-

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livered, an analysis of the various problems worked out and the report of the Chief Umpire. These are supplemented with the reports of the various supply departments, that of the Chief Surgeon, Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., being exceptionally valuable because of its discussion of camp sanitation, first aid and base hospitals. The work also contains a complete roster of all the troops, both Regulars and militia, assembled in the camp. Taken all in all, General Grant's report is one of the most comprehensive military documents of the year.

That portion of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury dealing with the United States Revenue Cutter Service, which appears in this issue of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, tells in modest terms an eloquent story of courageous and useful work in behalf of humanity and commerce. It is a story of rescue for the drowning, help for the shipwrecked, timely aid for the victims of earthquake and fire, vigilant effort to guard against pestilence and wearisome patrol of coast lines stretching from the sub-tropics to the Arctic circle. The operations of the Revenue Cutter Service afford further evidence of its high efficiency and practical value, and entitle it to the most generous consideration at the hands of Congress. Its personnel, both officers and men, are worthy of our finest ideals of courage and devotion, and the record of their year's work will appeal to the pride and approval of all patriotic Americans. As a guardian of commerce in time of peace and as an adjunct of the Navy in time of war, the Revenue Cutter Service has demonstrated its usefulness on innumerable occasions, and we rejoice to observe that it was never in a higher state of efficiency than at present.

Remittances from subscribers in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines should be in form of postal money orders or checks payable in the United States. Checks payable in foreign countries and the insular possessions of the United States are subject to a minimum fee of fifty cents for collection, which in case of the small checks is a heavy percentage of deduction.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

MILITARY TRAINING AT COLLEGES.

We stated last week that Hon. Andrew D. White had called upon the President and the Secretary of War to complain that the course in military science and tactics at Cornell University was seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction. It was erroneously stated that Mr. White was the president of the institution. We hasten to make this correction lest the statement in its original form cause a misunderstanding as to the attitude of the actual president of Cornell, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, on this important question of military training at civilian institutions of learning. No complaint against the military course has come from President Schurman. On the contrary, in his address at the opening of the scholastic year at the university, Sept. 28, 1906, he said: "The students for the first time, last year, were given an opportunity to elect a course in military drill. Over one hundred came forward and took it. Freshmen and sophomores must take military training at least for one year, unless they are bona fide members of the athletic teams. Never has the work in physical culture or military drill been done with such enthusiasm on the part of the students as it was last year. I congratulate Captain Barton and Professor Young for the excellent results." And in addition, President Schurman in his annual report, speaking of the work of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., at Cornell, made the following interesting statement: "Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Barton for the improvement and extension which he has effected in military instruction, both theoretical and practical. And he is able to report that Cornell University, relieved of the necessity of asking for exemptions, is now complying with the laws, regulations, and instructions of the War Department governing the military instruction at educational institutions where are detailed officers of the Army." Freshmen are required to take military training; but it was a very encouraging circumstance that when the year opened 116 students above the grade of freshmen elected this course.

From the expressions here quoted it will be observed that instead of finding fault with the military course at Cornell, the president and responsible head of the institution is highly pleased with it. That the students are similarly disposed is sufficiently indicated by the simple statement that 116 members of classes above the grade of freshmen have elected to take the course during the current year. Mr. White's allegation that the military course is interfering with the academic course is questioned, and we trust that inquiry may show it to have been based upon a misapprehension as to actual conditions among the student body. At all events, we shall be unwilling to accept it as correct until it has been duly certified as such by President Schurman himself who is immediately accountable for the general welfare of the institution and who has so recently expressed his high approval of the military course. If after due investigation a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of continuing the course in military science and tactics should arise between President Schurman and Mr. White, it might be a good thing to submit the question to the student body for a vote. The Army is so short of officers for the routine work of the military service that the Government has no desire to detail officers for duty as instructors at institutions where they are not wanted. The fact is that the services of officers detailed for such duty are as a general thing so helpful to the whole system of academic instruction that the military course is rapidly growing in popularity wherever it has been instituted, the result being a demand for officers which cannot be supplied without embarrassment to Army interests.

Mr. White's opposition to military training in civilian colleges represents the attitude of a body of American educators whose numbers, we hope and believe, are rapidly diminishing. Their opposition is based upon a fundamental error. They fail to differentiate between military training and military service, their view being that the boy who receives military instruction will for that reason be called upon to perform military duty. Yet the whole purpose of universal military training is to avoid the more distasteful necessity of compulsory military service, and it seeks to accomplish that by sending into civil life every year a great multitude of young men trained in the routine of the soldier's duty from whom the nation might reasonably hope to recruit an efficient volunteer army on the approach of war. Fortunately, many of our most progressive educators realize that this is the only practical way to provide for the war needs of a nation which is traditionally opposed to large standing armies and whose people have an inherited aversion to conscription. In nearly all, if not indeed in every one, of the civilian institutions where military instruction is given by Army officers the verdict is that the system is valuable not only because of its immediate influence upon the conduct and physical condition of the students thus engaged, but because of its helpful effect upon the

whole tone and quality of the academic course. In alertness, both mental and physical, in manliness, courage and personal bearing the preponderance at these institutions is admittedly with the boys who take the military course and against those who do not.

But if this system of detailing Army officers as instructors at civilian colleges is to be continued, and if those officers are to accomplish the results expected of them, they should be secure against criticism calculated to belittle their influence or embarrass their efforts. It is necessary that they shall be free from captious interference from academic authority and at liberty to cultivate the spirit of obedience and subordination by their own methods. Least of all should they be censured, even indirectly, because of the fact that under their direction the military course has become exceedingly popular.

NEEDS OF THE ARTILLERY.

Striking evidence of the growing value of field artillery and the need of increase in this arm of our own military service is given by Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U. S. Inf., in the report of his observations while attached to the Russian army in Russia during the war with Japan. In this report, which has just been published by the War Department, together with the reports of Col. W. S. Schuyler, General Staff; Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th U. S. Inf., and Capt. Peyton C. March, General Staff, who were also with the armies in Manchuria as observers, Captain Reichmann states that the arm that has gained most as a result of the late war is the field artillery. The shrapnel, he declares, is a most effective and deadly projectile, and in combination with its long range, compels all to hug cover. He was greatly impressed with the necessity of having as much field artillery as is consistent with the mobility of an army and of "having it properly organized and trained." The increasing use of direct fire, as the war progressed, he says, is worthy of careful study, the advantages of its effective use being obvious. The careful selection of artillery positions, he continues, has become more important than ever, for, next to their own effective fire, a carefully selected position that deceives the enemy as to the exact location of the guns is their greatest protection. Captain Reichmann was told that the Russian loss of sixty killed and 340 wounded on Temple Hill, Oct. 27, 1904, was due chiefly to the high explosive shell. The Russians did not use shell of this type, but a colonel of the Russian general staff remarked that they should have them if for no other purpose than that of ranging. In finding the range the Russians seemed to rely solely on the observation of the burst of the shrapnel in the air. Captain Reichmann believes that the operations of the late war will develop everywhere a tendency to relatively increase the proportion of artillery and its supply of ammunition, and he ventures the opinion that our Field Artillery stands in need both of a thorough reorganization and a substantial increase, including a large proportion of mountain batteries. "It is utterly unthinkable," he goes on to say, "that our Artillery should be able to acquire the skillful control and direction of fire and the uniformly high average of marksmanship of the Japanese artillery so long as the present disorganization of our Field Artillery is not replaced by solid organization." It will be granted, we believe, that Captain Reichmann has presented a powerful argument for the immediate reorganization of our Artillery and for a substantial increase in its strength. Our need in this respect was forcibly indicated by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., in a paragraph published in these columns last week, in which he pointed out that, whereas we now have only thirty batteries of mobile Artillery, in anything like a first-class war we should require at least 250.

The separation of the coast artillery from the field artillery, and a generous increase in both branches are among the imperative needs of the military service. The report of the Secretary of War, published in another column, brings again to public attention a condition of affairs that should be at once remedied. It is inconceivable that Congress should year by year appropriate millions of dollars for the installation of seacoast defenses, and then neglect to provide the necessary men to operate them. In the published hearings before the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives a few days ago it was stated that of the batteries now constructed 268 were out of commission, laid by, and 124 were in commission. This means that of 1,199 seacoast guns emplaced, only 390 could be brought into action. The same ratios exist with respect to all the elements of coast defense. Due to recent orders of the War Department allowing citizens to visit the fortifications, the public at large is beginning to realize these conditions, and it is believed that something will be done at the present session of Congress.

In view of the early retirement from active service of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., who has served so diligently and efficiently as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, we shall be pardoned for remarking that no other officer of the Navy has done more than he has to promote the interests of the enlisted men of the Service. He has striven constantly and successfully to elevate the tone and character of the enlisted force, and the result of his labor is to be found in the conceded fact that the American bluejackets of today, taken individually and collectively, are unequalled in the navies of the world in manliness, sobriety, intelligence and zeal. Admiral Converse's influence has been persistently exerted to make the bluejacket realize that he is a working partner in the Navy, that its interests are his

interests, and that there is no grade in its service to which he may not rightfully aspire. The latest manifestation of Admiral Converse's deep interest in the welfare of the enlisted men appears in that portion of his annual report—published elsewhere in these columns—in which he recommends that provision be made for additional promotions from the grade of warrant officer to the grade of ensign and thence to higher grades in the line. The Admiral realizes that the examinations now required for advancement from warrant officer to ensign are so difficult that some deserving applicants must inevitably fail to qualify, and to provide for these he suggests that a lower standard be established under which those who reach it may be promoted to and including the grade of lieutenant and detailed for duty on tugs, colliers, supply vessels and to corresponding duties on shore. But Admiral Converse's interest in the enlisted men does not end with his recommendation concerning warrant officers. He favors increased pay for re-enlistment and special consideration for apprentice seamen who elect to perform duty in the engine room, and he recommends that men who have served three enlistments be privileged to place their names on the civil service list of eligibles, without examination, for appointment to such civil positions as their naval service may qualify them to fill. These recommendations from an officer of Admiral Converse's standing and experience constitute a splendid tribute to the enlisted men of our Navy—a tribute which is all the more impressive because of the fact that it is fully deserved.

In an article criticising the General Staff of the Army, the New York Sun, referring to the recent sending of troops to Cuba, says: "It seems to be pretty generally believed that the transport Sumner did not sail on time, not by a week at least, and that even she left behind a very considerable proportion of the commissary stores which, according to program, she had been expected to take. There seems little doubt that the Army authorities in charge of the Sumner found it necessary, on reaching Havana, to borrow very freely from the naval authorities there in respect of meat and other supplies indispensable to the military ration." As to this general belief these are the facts: the order sending troops to Cuba was issued at 10:30 on Saturday night, and the intention was to have the Sumner leave some time on the Monday following. As the Commissary Department did not have its supplies ready on time, the vessel was detained until Wednesday, but not through any fault of the General Staff, and not for a week, but for forty-eight hours. The Sun's statement that General Bell was at that time in Cuba is also incorrect. He was on duty in the War Department as Chief of Staff, and did not go to Cuba until some weeks later, after all of the troops had landed there. The Sun further says: "We are far from sure, in fact, that the Shafter expedition of 1898, organized and despatched in great haste and under circumstances of bewildering confusion, was not better equipped and more completely self-sustaining in all essential respects than the military expedition of a few weeks ago represented by the Sumner." If The Sun is not sure as to this, everyone who knows the facts is sure that the management of the last Cuban expedition showed a great improvement over that of the expedition of 1898, under General Shafter. The President testifies to this fact when he says: "The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly."

The War Department is anxious that Congress afford relief to officers of the Army having Civil War service who were placed on the retired list, after thirty years' service. A recommendation has gone to Congress that a law be enacted to place such retired officers on the retired list for forty years' service as commissioned officers on account of being sixty-two years of age or for disability incurred in the line of duty. Such a law would affect only a few retired officers, a majority of whom rendered meritorious services during the Civil War and many of whom knowing that they were physically unqualified for active service, applied to be retired under the thirty years' law rather than by a retiring board. A case in point is that of Major John W. Dillenback, retired, who became disabled for active duty while serving in Cuba in 1899. It was difficult to convene retiring boards at that time and Major Dillenback, with a number of other officers who were in the same case, waived their right to a retiring board and asked for retirement after thirty years' service; this to relieve the War Department from the embarrassment of convening retiring boards. In many cases, the War Department requested these officers to take this action as a favor to the Department. It was not known then that any legislative relief was likely to be extended in the way of an advanced grade upon retirement to officers who had Civil War service. To that extent, this class of officers have suffered an injustice in that the law does not permit of their receiving the promotion on the retired list to which the War Department thinks them entitled and which Congress has been asked to give them.

Many important changes in naval commands of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet have been decided upon by the Navy Department. Capt. Edward D. Taussig was relieved on Dec. 11 of the command of the Indiana by Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, who was ordnance officer at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Capt. Henry McCrea, who has been on temporary duty at the Washington Navy Yard, will relieve Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley of the command of the Iowa. This change is expected to occur in a few days. Capt. William P. Potter, now on duty as Assistant Chief of the

Bureau of Navigation, has been chosen to be the first commanding officer of the battleship Vermont, which he will join as soon as that vessel is completed. This will leave vacant the highly important position of Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which will probably not be filled until Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson relieves Rear Admiral Converse as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which will doubtless take place within a few weeks. As we stated Dec. 8, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland has been selected to be the first commanding officer of the battleship Kansas. He is now on duty in the Navy Department as naval aide to the Assistant Secretary. No officer has yet been chosen to succeed him. Capt. John Hubbard will take command of the Minnesota. He has already been relieved as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department by Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. It is understood that Capt. L. C. Logan will soon be relieved of the command of the battleship Ohio. No successor to him has yet been selected.

Inasmuch as Congress is seriously considering a bill to vote a robust increase in the pay of its own members, as well as the salaries of the Speaker of the House and the Vice President, let us hope that the same generous impulse may persuade it to enact the Capron bill, H.R. 21400, published elsewhere in these columns, granting a modest increase in the pay of the Army. We are perfectly willing to admit that our able statesmen in Congress are overworked and underpaid, that their services are worth the additional allowance which they propose to give themselves out of the people's money and that the country is fully able to stand the raise. But "there are others." The Army is on duty 365 days a year. Its pay has not been changed in thirty years, while the cost of living has more than doubled in that period. The proposed bill provides for an increase of 20 per cent. in pay and places officers of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Marine Service on exactly the same pay according to corresponding rank and length of service, thus placing all on an equal footing. Can anybody doubt that the passage of this bill would be at least as popular as a measure to increase the pay of Senators and representatives?

The tentative program for the winter cruise of the Atlantic Fleet has been prepared by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commander-in-chief, and approved by the Bureau of Navigation. On Dec. 28 the ships will sail for Hampton Roads, with the exception of the Kentucky and Ohio, which will be delayed by their repairs. On Jan. 2 the fleet will sail from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Cuba, arriving there on Jan. 7. During January and the first half of February the men will be given small-arms practice and the vessels will engage in tactical maneuvers as has been customary during the past few years. On Feb. 15 the fleet will sail for various ports in the West Indies, where the men will be given liberty for a few days. The vessels are ordered to rendezvous again in the harbor of Guantanamo, Cuba, on Feb. 24. The fleet will engage in tactical maneuvers until March 5, when the vessels are ordered to make preparations for the annual target practice, which will begin on March 25 and last until April 21, when the fleet will sail for Hampton Roads. It is planned to have the entire fleet in Hampton Roads on April 26, when the ships will prepare for participation in the Jamestown Exposition.

There have been few Secretaries of War who have had the personal influence with Congress exercised by Secretary William H. Taft. Extremely popular with members of the House and with Senators, Secretary Taft makes it a practice to go to the Capitol nearly every day during the session and to talk with those members interested in matters of legislation affecting the War Department. The Secretary has at heart the passage this session of the bill increasing and reorganizing the Artillery Corps, the bill for the betterment of the Medical Department of the Army, and a bill making appropriations to carry out the comprehensive fortifications plan laid down by the Fortifications Board, of which Mr. Taft was the president. The Secretary also desired to get through Congress this session a liberal appropriation bill for the support of the Army. His manner of going to the Capitol and lucidly explaining to the members of the military committees the necessity for certain legislation is most beneficial to the Military Establishment.

President Roosevelt will send to Congress on either Saturday, Dec. 15, or on Monday, Dec. 17, a special message urging the favorable consideration this session of the bill which will be introduced soon for the relief of the personnel of the Navy. This bill will be the one recommended by the Personnel Board, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 8. The President has personally gone over carefully the report of this board, and is said to realize thoroughly the necessity for the passage of a new personnel bill without loss of time. The latter part of the week he has been at work on this message.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, has notified the Navy Department that he will not transfer his flag from the Maine to the battleship Connecticut before the fleet assembles some time in February. It had been the intention of Admiral Evans to transfer his flag to the Connecticut immediately, but it was thought better to give Capt. William Swift, commanding that ship, opportunity to shake his vessel down before joining the fleet.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Bills before Congress appear on page 436 of this issue. The President has transmitted to Congress a report from the Secretary of State concerning the claim of Lieut. Col. L. K. Scott, a British subject, on account of the adoption by the Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army of a system of sighting of which he is the inventor. In view of the recognition by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the equitable right of Lieutenant Colonel Scott to payment for the use of his invention, the President recommends that provision be made by Congress for the payment of this claim.

The memorial of the Dr. Walter A. Reed Memorial Association, asking for an appropriation for a monument to Dr. Reed and his associates, in recognition of their services in demonstrating the mosquito theory in yellow fever, was sent to Congress last week by the President, and in transmitting it he expressed the hope that suitable action would be taken. The President added that Major Reed's part in the experiments, which resulted in teaching us how to cope with yellow fever, "was such as render mankind his debtor, and this nation should in some proper fashion bear witness to this fact." The memorial calls attention to the honors heaped on the discoverers of vaccine and other like inventions in medicine, and compares them with the pitiful pensions granted the widows of Dr. Reed and Dr. Lazear—in the latter case \$17 per month. The association has raised \$19,000 of projected fund of \$25,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Reed and hopes to complete it at an early day. The plan for the monument includes not only a memorial to Dr. Reed and Dr. Lazear, who sacrificed themselves to science, but is also to contain a tablet with the names of the soldiers and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps who voluntarily submitted to inoculation, and some of them died.

Senator Culberson on Dec. 10 submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether Companies B, C and D, 25th U.S. Infantry, or either of them, were, prior to Aug. 13, 1906, involved in any riot, raid, or other disturbance with the citizens, and if so, to inform the Senate when and where it occurred and its character fully, accompanying his report with copies of all official correspondence on the subject."

A bill granting a pension of \$25 a month to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, the widow of the distinguished Confederate General, was introduced in the Senate on Dec. 5 by Senator Overman of North Carolina. Jackson was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and served in the United States Army for several years before the Civil War. Upon the occasion of the visit of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to Charlotte, N.C., last year, Mrs. Jackson was one of the first persons the President met. He presented her to Mrs. Roosevelt and the two paid a visit to the home of Mrs. Jackson, who has lived in Charlotte many years.

The House has received the following among executive communications: A letter from the secretary of the board of naval officers appointed under Act of March 3, 1905, submitting report of the board as to cost of armor plate and armor plant. Letters from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of inspections of disbursements and transfers by officers of the Army; and submitting certain modifications of the annual estimates for transportation of the Army, and submarine mines. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking authority from Congress for Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, to accept a sword tendered him by the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, a statement of cost of manufacture of guns by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

The House Committee on Military Affairs and the Naval Committee have been busy all week with hearings on the Army and Navy appropriation bills, respectively. It is intended by those committees to get the big appropriation bills out of the way as early as possible in order that they may devote their attention to special legislation recommended by the War and Navy Departments. Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was the first officer to appear before the House Committee on Naval Affairs this year and, in the customary manner, explained the estimates of his bureau. Admiral Converse renewed verbally the important recommendations made by him in his annual report. He was followed by Paymaster General Rogers and later in the week by Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and other bureau chiefs. The House Committee on Military Affairs has heard practically all of the bureau chiefs of the War Department.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., has had a case before the Court of Claims, his claim being for difference between sea pay and shore pay while serving as an officer in the Navy upon receiving and other ships belonging to the Navy. It was transmitted to the court by Senate resolution on June 4, 1902, for proceedings and report. The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on Oct. 15, 1906. Messrs. Pennebaker & Jones appeared for claimant, and the Attorney General by J. A. Van Orsdel, his assistant, for the defense of the United States. The claimant makes substantially the following allegation: This claim was presented to the Treasury Department for settlement and was allowed, the sum allowed being \$159.59. In appropriating for this allowance (and others of like character) Congress made proviso that no part of any one of the claims shall be paid from the appropriation which accrued more than six years prior to the date of the filing of the petition in the Court of Claims upon which the judgment was rendered, which has been adopted as the basis for the allowance of the claim. Pursuant to this proviso, the accounting officers readjusted the claim for difference of pay and refused to allow that portion which accrued more than six years prior to July 17, 1886. Upon such readjustment there was found to be due and then paid to claimant the sum of \$36.30, being the amount which accrued subsequent to July 16, 1886. The accounting officers also found that the difference in pay between that received prior to July 16, 1886, and that to which claimant would have been entitled under the decision had Congress not prohibited the payment of the same, was \$123.29. Subsequent appropriation statutes have contained the same proviso, and the accounting officers of the Treasury have continuously refused to allow this and other similar claims, and the same are still unpaid. The court after considering briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides made a "finding of fact," which states that the amount found due claimant by the accounting officers was \$159.59; the amount paid claimant was \$36.30; the amount suspended under the proviso to the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, and which still remains unpaid, is \$123.29. This finding of

fact was filed Nov. 19, 1906, and referred back to the Senate, where on Dec. 6 it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Representative T. W. Bradley, of New York, has been made a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs to fill the vacancy caused by the death this summer of Representative J. H. Ketcham, of New York. Mr. Bradley will not, of course, take the high rank on the committee held by General Ketcham by virtue of his many years of service on the committee.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with the rank of rear admiral, in his annual report submits estimates for navy yards and stations covering matters under the supervision of the bureau for the next fiscal year amounting to \$11,474,118.11, divided as follows: Public works (including repairs and preservation), \$10,277,159; maintenance, yards and docks, \$1,000,000; contingent, yards and docks, \$30,000; civil establishment, yards and docks, \$166,959.11. The estimates for the current year aggregated \$9,054,670, but only \$2,482,450 was appropriated and the Chief of Bureau states that the increased appropriation is now more than ever needed for the efficiency of the Service, as well as for the economical administration of the navy yards. The most important item in the bureau's estimates is that for an increase in the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the navy yards and stations. Additional drydocks are most urgently recommended. The Navy afloat is further outgrowing the present and authorized facilities in this respect, and the need for docks which may be appropriated at this time will undoubtedly be keenly felt by the time they could be completed. Estimates are submitted for beginning a large dock at Boston and one small and one large one at Norfolk. The mobility of floating drydocks has been thoroughly established and the additional dock of that type for which an estimate is submitted will prove a valuable acquisition. The bureau renews its recommendation, made in several previous reports, for consideration of the establishment of a docking station on the south Pacific coast.

The estimates for the various navy yards are as follows: Boston, \$525,000; Charleston, \$960,300; League Island, \$972,600; Mare Island, \$476,500; Norfolk, \$1,228,200; Pensacola, \$180,500; Portsmouth, \$1,137,900; Puget Sound, \$936,500; Washington, D.C., \$996,619; New York, \$538,000.

Following are the estimates for naval stations: Cavite, \$13,000; Culebra, \$2,000; Guam, \$47,500; Guanapo, \$704,500; Hawaii, \$3,100; Key West, \$251,500; New Orleans, \$326,300; Newport, Government Landing, \$7,840; Olongapo, \$690,000; San Juan, \$51,000; Tutila, \$14,000.

The expenditures during the last fiscal year from appropriations under the cognizance of the Bureau aggregated \$5,805,019.83, of which the sum of \$4,284,644.42 were for works of improvement for which specific appropriations were made by Congress. The remainder, \$1,520,375.41, was applied to the maintenance and repair of the navy yards and stations under the cognizance of the bureau for the civil establishment, contingencies, etc., as follows: The repairs and preservation of the yards and stations, covering the outlays upon the real estate and improvements, cost \$547,860.19; their maintenance, covering general operation and outlays for and upon movable property, cost \$805,032.18; the civil establishment cost \$133,706.65, and contingent and other expenditures amounted to \$33,776.39. Various balances of appropriations remaining unexpended and aggregating \$371,09 were turned into the surplus fund of the Treasury. During the year 54 contracts were made by the bureau, involving obligations amounting to \$1,962,171.57, and 76 supplemental agreements, covering necessary changes in work as it progressed under contracts, were made, involving deductions amounting to \$16,477.10 and additions amounting to \$76,808.59.

The Chief of Bureau recommends an appropriation for the commencement of a steel floating drydock on the Atlantic coast capable of taking up an injured vessel drawing 37 feet of water, which draft can not now be accommodated by any drydock in the United States. Such a dock would afford a very valuable addition to the naval establishment on the eastern coast. It is believed that this dock could be completed in less than two years from date of contract, and would be capable of lifting a ship of 20,000 tons. Last year's estimate for repairs and preservation was \$600,000, but only \$500,000 were appropriated. In consequence the bureau has been obliged to permit buildings and other improvements to deteriorate until conditions in many cases have become exceedingly bad. Attention is again invited to the fact that the number of stations and the number of buildings and other improvements in service has largely increased in the last few years. The bureau regards the increase in this appropriation now asked, \$50,000, as absolutely necessary if the public property under its cognizance is to be kept in ordinary repair. An increase of \$150,000 in the appropriation for maintenance is asked for and an increase of \$15,000 in the allowance for the pay of draftsmen and others engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications.

The Chief of Bureau states that the regrading of the Civil Engineer Corps, to the extent of giving the civil engineers below the rank of lieutenant commander the rank of the line officer who determines their precedence, has afforded some relief to the previously existing conditions. The conditions governing the Naval Constructors' Corps as to rank and pay are the most applicable to the Civil Engineer Corps, and it is recommended that Congress be asked to provide similar conditions.

It is held by the Chief of Bureau that assistant civil engineers should become civil engineers after eight years' service, and the pay and allowances of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers should be the same as that of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors. The average pay of the civil engineer is now materially less than that of the line officer, and even if constructor's pay is provided the average will still be below that of the line. There still remain seven vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer, and if provision can be made for rank and pay commensurate with the nature and importance of the duty and comparative with that of the balance of the Service it is thought that there will be no difficulty in immediately filling the corps with desirable men.

A great deal was accomplished during the fiscal year toward the consolidation of power plants as authorized by the Department's order of Feb. 16, 1905. Many valuable improvements were completed and put in service, and some of the yards are nearing a state of satisfactory efficiency, so far as permanent improvements are concerned. However, at other yards, especially those recently established, a great deal remains to be done to make them of practical benefit to the Service. A great

deal also remains to be done toward the installation of modern machinery for the generation, distribution, and application of power.

REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Supplementary to his regular annual report, the Secretary of War has issued a report on the Philippine Islands, which embodies the substance of the reports of the Philippine Commission and the heads of the various reports of the insular government. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the present report is that which relates to the case of twelve Filipino inmates of Bilibid prison, in Manila, who died recently after having been inoculated with what was supposed to have been anti-cholera virus, but which is now believed to have been germs of bubonic plague given in mistake. Upon hearing of the affair the Secretary of War on Nov. 30 cabled to Governor General Smith asking whether the vaccination was voluntary or compulsory. The Governor General on Dec. 2 replied in part as follows: "Vaccination Bilibid prisoners with anti-cholera vaccine was done under permissive authorization executive order issued March 1, 1904, and to that extent might vaccination be considered compulsory. No objection to vaccination was made by any prisoner to Doctor Strong, and no prisoner vaccinated against his will so far as Strong knows. Over 2,000 prisoners vaccinated under this authorization. Anti-cholera vaccination has been made since 1903 with vaccine prepared in accordance with laboratory method and Ferran principle. Laboratory method used in large majority of cases. Many thousands vaccinated with anti-cholera vaccine since 1903 without bad results until Nov. 16, on which date twenty-four prisoners were vaccinated with anti-cholera vaccine, prepared after the principle of Doctor Ferran, which requires the use of living cholera germs. Of this number sixteen were affected and twelve died. Fatal results immediately reported to fiscal, who examined into the case, taking testimony all concerned. In view of the fact that autopsies and ensuing scientific investigation not yet completed, it will not be known for a few days whether blood poisoning or plague cause of death. Certain that the vaccinated prisoners did not die of cholera. If cause of death plague, seems clear that a scientific visitor at the laboratory, who was examining plague cultures, inadvertently placed tube among the cholera cultures which were about to be prepared and sent to Bilibid for inoculation purposes. As a technical committee to assist the general committee in their investigations I have appointed Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Doctors Guerrero and Miciano."

Secretary Taft makes the interesting statement that the Moro Province of the Philippines, where the government is still largely military in character, shows more prosperity than the Christian provinces. Dato Ali, who disturbed Rio Grande valley, with his force of malcontents, was finally killed and his followers dispersed. The taking of the robber fastness at Mouat Dajo, already referred to, has tranquilized the island of Jolo, and there is now no trouble from one end of the Moro Province to the other. The importations have largely increased in the Moro ports and the revenues of the government have also been added to. The establishment of two small ports in the extreme south has stopped the practise of smuggling from Borneo, which has been rife for many years since American occupation.

The Secretary strongly recommends the passage of an act authorizing the Philippine government to guarantee to a private agricultural bank a dividend of four per cent. on \$10,000,000. He thinks that the experience of the Egyptian government under the plan adopted and approved by Lord Cromer has been so successful as to justify the making of such an effort with respect to Philippine agriculture.

"On the whole," says Secretary Taft, "conditions in the Philippines give much cause for satisfaction. The Government is doing the work there that it has proposed to do. It is maintaining peace and order with a firm hand; it is teaching the people by practical experience lessons in self-government, and it is giving them an opportunity by the raising of crops, the proceeds of which they may with certainty take to themselves as their own, the means of making the islands prosperous. The improvement is slow and does not come with spectacular demonstration, but it is not for that reason to be regarded as unimportant. What is most needed now is legislation from Congress which shall convince the Filipino people of the anxiety of the American people to aid them as far as possible to a prosperity which has been absent from the islands throughout the period of American occupation."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Test of the Coolidge patent rifle carrier: This is a combination belt and rifle sling, and was submitted to the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley and to the Infantry Board at Fort Leavenworth for test and report. The Infantry Board reported against its use for infantry as it is not practicable for use with a pack. The Cavalry Board recommended manufacture of enough to equip one troop of cavalry for further test. A troop of cavalry was designated at Fort Riley for this test and action ordered in accordance with the recommendation of the Cavalry Board.

Organization of machine gun platoons: A recommendation was received that machine gun platoons be given separate quarters and messes, and that the members be entirely detached from companies. This phase of the matter was given due consideration in the organization of the platoon and it was considered that the present plan, which avoids the necessity of independent records, returns, etc., of a separate organization, was preferable, and it is not considered advisable to make any change until it is conclusively ascertained that the present plan is not satisfactory.

Supplying wind-clocks for use on rifle ranges: A request was received that two wind-clocks be supplied for a post rifle range. There being no money available for their purchase unless a corresponding reduction was made in the amount available for ammunition, the request was not favorably considered.

Advisability of teaching soldiers to sing as an aid in marching: A suggestion to this effect was received. It was decided that it would not be advisable to attempt to require it, especially as the time now available for instruction purposes is fully occupied in teaching the essential requirements of a soldier.

Issue of chevrons and trouser stripes: Question was raised by a company commander as to interpretation of existing orders on this subject. Reply was made to the

effect that gratuitous issue applies to all troops and not to artillery troops alone. It applies to troops who have been furnished with the old and the new pattern uniform; that it applies to troops in the Philippine Islands as well as in the United States; and that no charge is entered against the clothing account for the prescribed allowance.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The annual report of Washington L. Capps, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair, with rank of rear admiral, is a pamphlet of ninety pages, giving in detail the work of this important bureau. He modestly requests for the support of his bureau \$5,016,914 less than last year, the decrease in the number of vessels under construction leading to a prospective decrease in the appropriations for the bureau as follows: June 30, 1906, \$30,410,833; June 30, 1907, \$17,830,829; June 30, 1908, \$12,713,915.

"Extracts from reports of naval constructors at navy yards would indicate that there is still considerable room for improvement at our various naval stations. Many of these improvements are in the nature of minor changes necessary for the adaptation of existing conditions to meet the requirements of an enlarged fleet. Others involve extensive changes or additions which though desirable, are not absolutely necessary."

The bureau has in the majority of instances been compelled to disapprove the recommendations of naval constructors for such improvements, and in its recommendations to the Bureau of Yards and Docks for such new construction, has confined itself to such structures only as might be regarded as urgently important in view of the rapid increase in the requirements of the fleet.

As noted in previous reports, additional drydock accommodations, pier facilities, and water front are becoming urgently necessary at many of our naval stations, the most notable instances being New York, N.Y., Portsmouth, N.H., and Norfolk, Va. The absence of suitable pier facilities will make it impracticable to fully utilize the large new drydock at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., so that additions to the wharf frontage and pier facilities are of the utmost importance there.

It will be some time before the new docks at New York, Norfolk, Charleston and Mare Island are available. The first three of these cannot accommodate the proposed battleships unless their length is limited to 520 feet. It is recommended that provision be made for an additional drydock capable of docking the largest vessels at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; also that provision be made for enlarging and rebuilding drydock No. 3 at the navy yard, New York, in order that such rebuilding may be promptly undertaken as soon as drydock No. 4, now under construction, is available for the docking of battleships. The New York yard should be developed so as to meet the requirements of war. Higher pay is required to secure civilian employees for the unattractive service of the Philippines.

"The Bureau sees no reason to change its opinion, previously expressed, with respect to the relative cost of building new vessels by contract or in navy yards, the record of many years past indicating clearly that the cost of contract built vessels should be less than that of similar vessels built in Government navy yards, by reason of the shorter hours of labor, paid holidays, leave, etc., granted to navy yard employees." The officers, mechanics and other employees of the navy yard, New York, are congratulated upon the character, comparative economy, and speed of execution of work connected with the construction of the Connecticut at the navy yard, New York, having due regard to the difficulties under which such work was undertaken and prosecuted.

Though the casualties in the construction corps continue large, it is hoped that the loss may ultimately be made good by the assignments of graduates from the Naval Academy. The continued resignation of civilian employees is embarrassing and inducements should be given to the experienced one to remain.

Work on designs for three torpedoboat destroyers has been commenced, and a large amount of miscellaneous design work has been undertaken or completed in connection with smaller vessels, yard craft, etc. The model tank at the Washington yard amply justifies its existence, the gain in the efficiency of the vessels of the South Carolina class being alone sufficient to pay for the expenditure on it during the year which has been lessened by the amount paid for its use by private ship-builders.

Ninety-five vessels have been surveyed and repairs authorized during the year; 118,634,250 pounds of steel have been inspected, eighteen vessels have been added to the Navy, and three dropped; ten battleships, six armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and four submarine torpedoboats are building under contract, and a battleship, two training ships, two colliers and two sea-going tugs at navy yards. The Idaho, New Hampshire and Kansas have been launched since the last report. It is recommended that the useless ram Katahdin be sold.

TRIAL OF THE VERMONT.

Coated with ice, the new battleship Vermont returned to the yards of her builders at Fore River, Mass., Dec. 8, after a highly successful trial trip under severe weather conditions. The trial included a four-hour run at full power, a twenty-four hour endurance test and the usual turning and backing maneuvers. Her entire forward deck from stem to bridge was encased in ice as the result of her trip in a northwest gale and zero temperature.

There was at least a foot of ice all over the decks of the Vermont and few men were allowed to walk on the decks during the last twenty-four hours of the run. On board the Vermont were Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, Capt. H. Osterhaus, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, Nav. Constr. R. H. Robinson, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Eberle and Capt. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N. Capt. W. P. Potter, who will command the Vermont when she goes into commission, was also on board, and all were loud in their praises of the new battleship.

The trials were held under the most severe weather conditions yet undergone by a Government vessel in her official tests, and the requirements were all completed within four days. In the four-hour full power run, which occurred Dec. 7, the Vermont averaged 18.33 knots an hour. In the twenty-four hour test the average speed was 17.43 knots an hour and the horsepower 14,500. The requirements called for an average of eighteen knots at full power and 13,200 horsepower at two-thirds speed.

From the time the Vermont started on the morning of Dec. 7 until she finished, Dec. 8, the weather was boisterous. The four-hour run was made on a south-southwest

course, and when it ended, at 1:08 o'clock, Dec. 8, Cape Ann was about thirty miles on the starboard beam. Without stopping the Vermont began her twenty-four hour test with the thermometer dropping rapidly and the wind rising just as fast. The vessel was swung round to the eastward again and again and a course laid toward Mount Desert Rock. A number of runs were made over this course during the twenty-four hours, and all the time the big seas were tumbling over the bow and the flying spray was freezing as it struck. The twenty-four hour test was finished shortly after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 8, and then the turning and backing trials were held.

Rear Admiral Hemphill sent the following telegram to the Navy Department: "Vermont finished successfully four-hour full power trial Dec. 7 and twenty-four endurance test Dec. 8. Trial run in stiff gale and rough sea. Behavior of Vermont excellent under severe weather conditions. Average speed for four-hour test 18.33 knots, and for twenty-four-hour, 17.43 knots. Approximated horsepower, 14,500."

DESIGNS FOR THE BIG BATTLESHIP.

The Secretary of the Navy this week transmitted to Congress the approved design for the mammoth battleship, which was authorized by the Naval Appropriation act approved June 29, 1906, but which Congress stipulated should not be contracted for until it had an opportunity to see the plans for its construction determined upon by the Navy Department. In his letter to Congress transmitting the design selected, Secretary Bonaparte states that immediately after the passage of the Naval Appropriation act instructions were issued to the Board on Construction of the Navy Department to prepare plans for a battleship fulfilling the characteristics named in the act and an ample opportunity was given to competent constructors who might desire to do so, to submit, for the Department's consideration, such plans and specifications of a battleship as they might desire to present. Secretary Bonaparte says that the Board on Construction submitted four designs, one of which, providing for a battleship of 510 feet length, with officers' quarters forward, was recommended by the Board of Design, for adoption, which recommendation, he says, is approved by him. Ten designs were submitted: four by the Navy Bureau of Construction and one each by the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Wm. H. Douglass, D. F. Black, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; James Donald, Philadelphia; G. W. Dickie, Camden, N.J., and draftsmen of the Bath Iron Works. The Secretary, in his letter to Congress, which gives a full description of the design selected, says in part:

As will be noted from an examination of the report of the Board on Designs, the 510-foot design of the Board of Construction (officers' quarters forward), was found to be the most suitable of all the designs submitted.

A vessel constructed on this design will carry as "heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class"; it will have a speed which is believed to be the "highest practicable" for a vessel of this type and class in the present state of knowledge; it will have "the highest practicable radius of action," and can be built within the limit of cost fixed by Congress.

The principal characteristics of the vessel are: Length on load waterline (about) 510 ft.; breadth, extreme, at load waterline (about) 85 ft. 2 5/8 in.; displacement on trial, not more than 20,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement 27 ft.; total coal bunker capacity (about) 2,300 tons; coal carried on trial, 1,000 tons; feed water carried on trial, 66 tons; speed on trial, 21 knots. Armament: Main battery: Ten 12-inch breech-loading rifles. Secondary battery: Fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire guns, four 3-pounder saluting guns, four 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns, caliber .30, two submerged torpedo tubes.

The hull is protected by a waterline belt of armor eight feet in width, whose maximum thickness is eleven inches and whose cross section is uniform throughout the length of the belt. This belt armor gives effective protection to the boilers, machinery and magazine spaces, and, most important of all for vessels of this type whose centers of gravity are necessarily very high, affords, in connection with the casemate armor and extensive compartmental subdivision, a reasonable assurance of the maintenance of the stability of the vessel under battle conditions. The side above the main belt armor is protected by armor seven feet three inches wide and a maximum thickness of ten inches. This armor is likewise of uniform cross section throughout, and, in length, is only slightly less than that of the main waterline belt armor. Above the main casemate armor, amidships, the side is protected by armor five inches in thickness, which affords protection to the smoke pipes, the major portion of the secondary battery of five-inch guns, and the hull structure. Suitable athwartship and diagonal bulkheads are worked at the extremities of the belt and casemate armor, and a protective deck of suitable thickness is provided throughout the length of the vessel, the arrangement and thickness being as indicated in the specifications and plans.

With particular reference to the offensive qualities of the proposed design, it may be noted that the arrangement of the main battery guns is such as to permit a broadside fire 25 per cent. greater than that of the broadside fire of any battleship now built, or, so far as is known under construction, and the average elevation of the axes of these guns above the water line is believed to be greater than that of any known battleship, thus affording a distinct advantage in long range firing under all conditions of weather.

With respect to the defensive qualities other than those dependent upon armor protection, the arrangement of the interior structure of the vessel is such as to give the maximum degree of protection to all vital portions by means of unusually effective compartmental subdivision, so that, in conjunction with the armor protection already noted, the defensive qualities of this vessel are believed to be distinctly superior to those of any battleship hitherto designed.

In this connection it may be noted that the percentage of weight allotted to hull and armor is markedly greater than the percentage of such weights allotted to similar purposes in the largest battleship now in existence, and the actual total of such weight is, in the proposed design, approximately 8,000 tons greater than in the largest battleship so far built.

The design herewith forwarded provides for a trial speed of twenty-one knots, and can be arranged for the installation of either reciprocating, or turbine machinery, outline specification for both types of machinery having been prepared. Provision is also made for the storage of a large amount of oil fuel without, in any degree, reducing the capacity of the coal bunkers.

STARS ON FLAGS AND COINS UNLIKE.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, U.S.R.C.S., recently received a letter from a lady in Massachusetts calling attention to the fact that the stars on the coins of the United States have six points, whilst those on the flag of this country have only five, and asking for an explanation. Captain Ross turned the letter over to R. E. Preston, the acting director of the mint, who is thoroughly posted on the heraldry of this country, and Mr. Preston sent Captain Ross the following result of his investigation:

"In English heraldry six or more points denote a star. The earliest examples of colonial coins all have the six-pointed star, which is correct, according to English

heraldry. It is presumed that when the time came to adopt designs for the coins of the United States English heraldry was consulted, and the colonial coins were followed in matters of detail like the star. The flag of the United States, as you are aware, is made up very largely from the coat-of-arms of Washington. Where both the stripes and stars are found the stars have but five points. Washington was a member of the committee for designing the flag and probably had these stars in mind when the design was under consideration, and no doubt his opinion would control the other members of the committee.

"There are other examples besides the flag and the coins where the stars differ in the number of points. The stars on the Great Seal and the seal of the President of the United States are five-pointed, while on the seal of the House of Representatives they are six-pointed.

"The thirteen stars on the obverse of the present half and quarter-dollar are six-pointed, while on the reverse they are five-pointed. In explanation of this difference I would state that the reverse of the present half and quarter-dollar is a copy of the Great Seal, except that the clouds are omitted. It is evident that heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States, therefore it is not in the power of anyone to say without a doubt why the difference in the stars on the flag and the coins.

"So far as we know, with the exception of the reverse of the present half and quarter-dollar, the stars on our coins are copied from the colonial coins, which were, no doubt, made after the manner of English heraldry, while the flag was made up after the design of Washington's coat-of-arms, containing three five-pointed stars."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Two hundred lives were lost in the destruction of the Russian steamship Varyagen, which was blown up by a floating mine recently off Cape Manchuria, according to passengers from the Orient who arrived at Victoria, B.C., Dec. 8. The mine is thought to have been adrift since the Russo-Japanese war. The steamer after leaving Vladivostok was driven north by a northwest gale. When about four miles off Cape Manchuria the stern struck a submerged mine. The catastrophe was so sudden that no boats could be got or steps taken to save passengers, and a panic resulted. Of the entire complement of 250 passengers forty-seven were saved and the remainder perished. Of the crew of twenty-three fourteen were saved. Several Chinese junks about thirty minutes after the disaster rescued the half-frozen people who were floating about on wreckage over an area of 400 yards. Many families were left entirely destitute at Vladivostok because of the loss of parents in the disaster. A number of prominent Russians were among the drowned.

The \$10,000 silver service which is to be presented to the U.S. battleship New Jersey by the people of that State was received at the State House Dec. 7, and experts declare that it is one of the finest displays of silver ever given by any Commonwealth to a warship. The silver service was placed on exhibition at the State House on Dec. 10 and 11. A detail from the National Guard was selected to guard the display.

Machinist's Mate Henry B. Bailey, attached to the torpedo boat Morris at Newport, R.I., gallantly jumped overboard and rescued a newsboy on Dec. 8. The boy was going aboard the Morris when he fell off the gang plank. Bailey jumped in, notwithstanding it was only four degrees above zero, and caught the boy as he was about to sink. Bailey himself was overcome by the cold, but several sailors held the two up while others got a small boat and hauled the two into it.

We have received a copy of the bill of fare of the U.S. S. Philadelphia for Thanksgiving Day. In addition to salmon, roast beef, rack of mutton, turkey, ham and tongue, there were thirty-four other items on the menu to make one feel hungry. Commissary Steward George von Mohlnein certainly laid himself out.

The Arctic steamship Roosevelt sailed from St. Peters, C.B., Dec. 12, for New York. Her steering gear is very much out of order, so much so that she went aground on what is called Brickery shoal, in St. Peter's Bay. She floated off at high tide, when the wind was north and the sea was very smooth.

Sports were held aboard the U.S.S. Cleveland at Cienfuegos, Cuba, on Thanksgiving Day, which were attended by the officers and men of the 15th Cavalry, and by a large number of citizens of Cienfuegos. The events and winners were: Sailing race, won by 1st cutter, H. C. Pease, coxswain; obstacle race, E. Kleber, Sea.; 15-minute "go-as-you-please" C. Garst, El 2d class; pie-eating contest, C. Snyder, Ord. Sea.; potato race, R. Hudson, F., 2d class; rope climbing contest, J. Lawrenson, C.N., 3d class; spar boxing contest, H. O'Grady, Sea.; loading contest, 3d division, No. 8 crew, L. Foulkes, G., captain; divisional cutter race, 3d division. The 6-round bout between Columbus, of the Navy, and Niles, of the Cavalry, which was a fine exhibition of boxing, was declared a draw. F. W. Bryant, G.M., 2d class; T. Stoddart, G.N., 1st class, and W. J. Downey, Sea., as clowns, furnished much amusement. The sports were organized and conducted by a committee consisting of Lieut. J. B. Gay, U.S.N.; C. Pepo, C.B.M.; G. R. Veed, B.N., 1st class; C. Chester, B.N., 1st class; R. Thompson, Yeo., 3d class; N. Harrington, C.W.T., and R. Steg, G.M., 1st class.

The Navy Department has turned over to the Naval Militia of the State of New York the gunboat Sandoval, one of the little vessels captured from the Spanish navy during the Spanish-American War. The Alvarado, another vessel of the same class, has been turned over to the Naval Militia of Louisiana.

The coaling tests which are to be made by the collier Abarenda and the battleship Indiana will begin on Dec. 17. The two vessels are to meet on that day in Hampton Roads and will immediately put to sea and test the English system of coaling at sea.

The battleship Ohio, which recently returned from the Asiatic Station, has been put in drydock at the New York Navy Yard in order that her propellers might be straightened. After an examination of the vessel it has been found impossible to straighten the propeller blades and she has been ordered out of dock. An attempt was made to use the spare propeller blades of the battleships Maine and Missouri, but they were found unsuited for the Ohio. It will not be possible to repair the propellers of the Ohio until the arrival of the Caesar, which is carrying her spare propeller blades back from the Philippines. This will delay the Ohio joining the fleet several weeks.

Captain's yeoman Gustav Bennick, of the U.S.S. Charleston, who was charged with being a deserter in a foreign land, after an official investigation, has been exonerated and reinstated. On Aug. 20 Bennick, while at Bahia Blanca, South America, was sent ashore in quest of game to grace the dining table of Secretary Root and

the other officers, and failing to return at a specified time, the ship set sail without him. On the dock when Bennick arrived, luckily for him, was United States Minister A. M. Beaupré. To the minister was tendered the services of a launch belonging to one of the Argentine Republic's cruisers that Bennick might catch the Charleston, but it was of no avail. With the minister and the President of the Republic, Bennick made his way to Buenos Ayres, where special letters were prepared and sent to Washington attesting to Bennick's faithful performance of his duty. For three months he was obliged to stay there awaiting a ship.

The battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky and Iowa will leave the Norfolk Navy Yard, where they have been undergoing minor repairs, on Dec. 15. They will proceed immediately to the New York Navy Yard for docking.

When the battleship Louisiana has received her silver service at New Orleans from the State of Louisiana she is ordered immediately to proceed to the New York Navy Yard in order that her uncompleted work, consisting of fitting the gun shields to the 7-inch guns, and certain other work in connection with her electrical apparatus, may be completed. The Navy Department also has under consideration the making of extensive changes in the coal arrangements of the Louisiana.

Experiments with the dirigible Bliss-Leavitt submarine torpedo by the United States Government closed at Sag Harbor, N.Y., Dec. 11. The experiments have been held since April last. Frank A. Leavitt, the inventor, has increased the effective range of the torpedo, it is said, from 1,200 to 3,500 yards. The cost of trials was, it is said, \$1,000 a day. Work will be resumed early in the spring of 1907.

A. S. Porter, formerly pay clerk in the Navy, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in a penitentiary by a naval court-martial which met at the navy yard at Boston. He was implicitly trusted by Paymaster Tiffany, who recently resigned from the Service after making good the loss of \$10,000 which had been embezzled by his clerk, Porter. The irregularities occurred for the most part while Porter was the assistant of Paymaster Tiffany, on board the Rhode Island.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Dec. 1: Battleships—Nebraska, 97.50; Connecticut, 99.72; Vermont, 96; Kansas, 95.2; Minnesota, 98; Mississippi, 69.60; Idaho, 65.15; New Hampshire, 57; South Carolina, 3.14; Michigan, 1.51. Armored cruisers—California, 97; South Dakota, 93.5; North Carolina, 66.35; Montana, 60.62. Protected cruisers—Milwaukee, 90.9. Trainingships—Cumberland, sails, 99.9; Intrepid, sails, 100. Scout cruisers—Chester, 54.83; Birmingham, 53.7; Salem, 54.0. Submarine torpedobots (Fore River S.B. Co.)—No. 9, 90.0; No. 10, 82.72; No. 11, 92; No. 12, 81.1.

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance is installing a new type of high pressure air compressor on the U.S.T.B.D. Preble to determine the suitability of the type for use in torpedo vessels in connection with high pressured torpedoes. This compressor is designed to deliver twenty cubic feet of air per hour at 2,500 pounds pressure per square inch, and is driven by steam power. The air is compressed in four stages.

A court-martial, with Capt. C. H. Arnold as president, has acquitted Comdr. John M. Robinson and Lieut. John F. Hines, of the Cincinnati, charged with responsibility for the accidental death of a seaman named Rowland, who was killed in January by a bullet from a Morris tube rifle, aboard the Cincinnati.

Mr. John P. Holland, of Newark, N.J., an inventor of submarines, is at work on a new craft which he intends shall simply disable warships without loss of life. In speaking of the boat to a reporter for the New York Herald, Mr. Holland said: "This boat on which I am at work will be the real new thing in submarines. It will be the chief instrument in doing away with wars. It will not go forth to destroy, but to cripple or disable all that it attacks. It will put a boat out of commission without, I hope, the loss of a single life. This would save thousands of lives such as were lost in the Russo-Japanese war. I believe the new boat will startle the world."

The battleship Kansas, from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, N.J., in her official screw standardization trial over the Owl's Head measured mile course off the Maine coast, on Dec. 13, exceeded her speed requirements. Her highest speed was 18.3 knots an hour. After the Kansas had been sent over the course fourteen times, the Trial Board ascertained that 120.5 revolutions of her screws a minute were necessary to attain the contract speed of eighteen knots. In five of the runs the Kansas averaged 18.123 knots, and at one time made a dash at the rate of 19.06 knots. This latter figure, however, was reduced to 18.3 by tidal corrections. The Kansas on Dec. 13 started on her four-hour run down the coast at top speed, and will commence her third test, a twenty-four-hour endurance run, which will carry her well down toward the Delaware Capes.

Conscience-stricken deserters from the Navy are a rarity, but the Navy Department this week came in contact with one in the person of Frederick Young, of Jefferson, Ohio, who deserted last spring from the battleship Kearsarge because he found that he wasn't intended for a blacksmith aboard ship, but preferred shoeing horses ashore. Recently, Young became conscience-stricken and wrote to Senator Dick, of Ohio, explaining that he was a deserter from the Navy and would like to surrender himself and take his punishment if any was due him. On Dec. 12 Senator Dick brought Young to the Navy Department and presented him to Secretary Bonaparte, who ordered him to report to the officer in charge of recruiting in the Bureau of Navigation. He will probably be tried by general court-martial in Washington, D.C., but the fact that he surrendered as he did will undoubtedly stand him in good stead when the court makes its recommendation to the Navy Department.

An interesting bill was introduced in the House and Senate this week which will affect four commodores and several rear admirals on the retired list of the Navy. The bill reads as follows: "That the provision of the act making appropriation for the Naval Service, approved June 29, 1906, which provides for the promotion of certain officers on the retired list, be amended by adding thereto the following: 'Provided, that officers of the Navy above the grade of captain, who served with credit in the Civil War, prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as cadets and were retired prior to June 30, 1890, on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, shall receive the same pay and allowances, from June 29, 1906, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law, for the retired officers of corresponding rank in the Army.'" The enactment into law of this measure will give retired Army pay to those commodores and rear admirals on the retired list who were retired prior to the passage of the

Personnel Act for reasons specified in the bill. These officers are now receiving old Naval pay: Rear Admirals George B. Balch, John H. Upshur, S. R. Franklin, S. B. Luce, D. B. Harmony, A. W. Weaver, George Brown, S. G. Walker, F. M. Ramsey, O. F. Stanton, Henry Erben, Thomas O. Selfridge, Joseph N. Miller, E. O. Mathews, and Charles S. Norton, who are now receiving \$4,500 as retired pay will be given \$5,625, the retired pay of a major general in the Army, with whom they rank. Commodore James H. Gillis, Robert L. Phythian, Rush R. Wallace and Surgeon General with the rank of Commodore William Grier will receive three-fourths the retired pay of a brigadier general in the Army, with whom they rank, instead of three-fourths of \$5,000, which they are now getting.

Hereafter work on naval ships will have to be indicated in a preliminary report made by the commanding officer of the vessel, and sent through the fleet commander to Washington a fortnight before the vessel leaves the fleet for the yard, where the work will be limited to the recommendations originally made and approved by the fleet commander. This will result, it is believed, in economical repair work, and allow the fleet commander to have control of repairs needed on a ship, and the length of time the vessel remains away from his command.

PRAISE FOR CREW OF THE DES MOINES.

In a letter dated U.S.S. Des Moines, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, Dec. 4 1906, Comdr. A. E. Culver, U.S.N., commanding, says: "The bureau will doubtless be pleased to learn of the very favorable impression created by the crew of the Des Moines while on leave in the Island of Jamaica. About one hundred of the men crossed the island to visit Kingston, and many spent their leave at Port Antonio. The Chief of Constabulary, the United States Consuls at Kingston and Port Antonio, other officials, and a number of people, perfect strangers to me, all expressed their admiration at the orderly behavior and fine appearance of the men. Not one complaint was lodged against any member of the crew in Jamaica. I quote a letter, as gratifying as it is unusual:

Hotel Royal, Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 26, 1906.
Mr. A. E. Culver, commanding U.S.S. Des Moines, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

Sir: During the past few days there have been present at this hotel as my guests about thirty American sailors, members of the crew of your boat. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their behavior during their stay here has been of such an exceptional character as to excite favorable comment from all who came in contact with them. Without a single exception they have been quiet and gentlemanly, and I sincerely hope that they may soon be enabled to return to this city for another outing. As contrasted with men of other services you are to be congratulated on the general bearing and character of the crew of the Des Moines. I am, Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) MRS. A. TUCKER, Proprietress.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin G. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gotfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived Dec. 13 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Port Tampa, Fla.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Dec. 13 at Hampton Roads, Va. Is en route to Tampa Bay.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Dec. 12 at Port Tampa, Fla.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At Port Tampa, Fla.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At Port Tampa, Fla.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At Port Tampa, Fla.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At Port Tampa, Fla.

Sixth Division.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. Arrived Dec. 9 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fehrteler. Sailed Dec. 10 from the navy yard, League Island, Pa., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Dec. 10 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. Arrived Dec. 9 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Dec. 10 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Dec. 6 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Dec. 8 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Dec. 8 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Arrived Dec. 8 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Dec. 7 at San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Dec. 7 at San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. Sailed Dec. 10 from the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for Santa Barbara, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Dec. 8 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At Hankow, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shihwan, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Chofo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Butler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippines Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Guam.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Dec. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Algiers, Algeria. Is en route home.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Dec. 9 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btzn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Cowell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLAC

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there. MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. MILWAUKEE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Placed in commission Dec. 12.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Alfred W. Hinds. Arrived Dec. 8 at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. Sailed Dec. 6 from Santiago de Cuba, for Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Charles T. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STRIGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Dec. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

POPOUSE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantnamo, Cuba; send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.; Peacock, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samson, League Island, Pa.; Seabago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

We omit the list of receiving ships, nautical school ships, vessels out of commission and vessels lent to the Naval Militia this week. There are no changes since the list appeared last week.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo-boat.

NAVY NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations and confirmations for promotion and appointment in the Navy will be found on Page 429 of this issue.

S.O. 29, OCT. 31, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that owing to its high price no more lard oil will be bought for lubrication of the machinery of naval vessels, unless in case of emergency or when no other suitable engine lubricating oil is available.

Vessels at navy yard will be supplied as heretofore with the compounded engine lubricating oil that has past the requirements of the specifications 24-05.

S.O. 34, NOV. 28, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

The following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

To provide adequate compensation for trained men, the pay now prescribed by Executive order for each rating in the Navy is hereby increased five dollars per month during the second period of service and a further sum of three dollars

per month during each and every subsequent period of service: Provided, That only enlisted men who are citizens of the United States, and whose second and subsequent periods of service each follow after service in the Navy that was terminated by reason of expiration of enlistment, shall receive the benefits of the increased pay named herein: Provided further, That in the cases of men who are or were finally discharged from the Navy by reason of expiration of enlistment, the first enlistment on or after the date of this order shall be considered the second period of service which shall carry with it the increased pay provided by this order; except that men discharged on recommendation of board of medical survey, shall, if they re-enter the Service, be given credit for any previous periods of service in the Navy which were terminated by reason of expiration of enlistment.

Chief petty officers detailed as instructors of apprentice seamen at naval stations who qualify as instructors by examination shall receive hereafter in addition to their pay the sum of ten dollars per month while so detailed, such pay to be considered extra pay for special duty.

Apprentice seamen detailed as apprentices chief petty officers, apprentices petty officers, first, second or third class, in connection with the instruction of apprentice seamen at naval stations shall receive hereafter in addition to their pay the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, two dollars, one dollar and fifty cents, and one dollar each per month, respectively, while so detailed, such pay to be considered extra pay for special duty.

The White House, Nov. 27, 1906.

Chief petty officers must be citizens of the United States and serving under continuous service in order to be eligible for examination for detail as instructors of apprentice seamen at naval stations. They must also qualify in accordance with the requirements prescribed from time to time by the Bureau of Navigation.

The complement of apprentice seamen authorized at each naval station as apprentice petty officers will be four (one of each rating) for each seventy-five apprentice seamen under training at the station.

G. A. CONVERSE, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer detached duty as assistant to the supervisor of the harbor of New York, N.Y., etc., on Dec. 18, 1906; to the Illinois as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Davis detached Illinois on Dec. 20, 1906; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. McCommon to U.S.R.S. Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., on Dec. 20, 1906.

Ensign A. T. Brisbin detached duty with torpedo boats in reserve, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to the Tacoma.

Surg. F. M. Furlong detached duty in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty at naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Surg. B. L. Wright detached Columbia; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Surg. M. K. Johnson to duty at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. W. B. Grove detached Iowa; to Newport News, Va., for duty in connection with the fitting out of Minnesota, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Surg. E. J. Grow detached Ohio; to home and wait orders.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden when discharged by naval medical examining board, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Heiner detached Scorpion; to duty at navy yard, Washington.

Passed Asst. Surg. U. M. Oman detached duty at naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the Ohio.

Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop detached Dubuque; to the Iowa.

Asst. Surg. P. T. Desse detached duty at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C.; to duty at naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. J. E. Gill detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to the Dubuque.

Chief Corp. C. Thompson detached duty at naval station, Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to the Alabama.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bubb orders of Nov. 7, 1906, revoked: resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, to take effect on Dec. 15, 1906.

DEC. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bernadon detached from duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., on Dec. 12, 1906; to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. E. E. Spafford, J. J. Hannigan and L. S. Cox, jr., commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from June 7, 1906.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 31, 1906.

Lieut. C. C. Fewel to duty at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 31, 1906.

Lieut. L. S. Cox, jr., to the New Jersey.

Lieut. B. B. Wygant to the Georgia.

Asst. Surg. H. A. May detached Iowa; to the Indiana.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bibb appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty on board Missouri.

DEC. 10.—Comdr. F. A. Wilner detached duty as inspector in charge of the First Lighthouse District, Portland, Me., on Dec. 31, 1906; to home and wait orders.

Ensign K. B. Crittenden to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Midshipman G. W. Kenyon upon expiration of sick leave; to the Charleston.

Midshipman W. C. Ulrich upon expiration of sick leave, to U.S.R.S. Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for Minnesota, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Passed Asst. Surg. I. S. K. Reeves detached duty at naval hospital, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Scorpion.

Gun. E. D. Gould detached Alabama; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. J. Fuller orders of June 18, 1906, modified; to duty on board Alliance, naval station, Culebra, W.I., and such other duty as may be assigned.

Note.—Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1906.

DEC. 11.—Comdr. W. R. Rush to duty on Asiatic Station.

Comdr. F. H. Bailey detached duty as acting head of the department of steam engineering, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and will continue other duties.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Harrison detached duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., on Jan. 15, 1907; to Newport News, Va.; for duty in connection with the fitting out of Minnesota, and for duty as navigating officer on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn detached duty as assistant to the inspector of equipment, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. F. Daniels to duty as general inspector of submarine boats, works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart detached duty at marine recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.; to duty with marine recruiting party, Dallas, Texas.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insp. J. S. Carpenter to special duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty as assistant to the general inspector of the Pay Corps, with a view of relieving that officer on Feb. 1, 1907.

Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun detached duty as general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md.

Pay Dir. C. M. Ryer detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 31, 1907; will settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. G. R. Venable to proceed home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. F. K. Perkins detached duty as pay officer of U.S.T.S. Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. M. M. Ramsay detached duty as paymaster of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to duty as general storekeeper of that yard on Jan. 20, 1907.

P.A. Paymr. J. S. Beecher to duty as pay officer U.S.T.S. Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. R. B. Westlake to duty as pay officer of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Dec. 31, 1906.

Btsn. W. A. Macdonald to duty at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

War. Mach. M. S. Holloway detached duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk F. Hunt appointment as a paymaster's clerk for duty on board the Celtic, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Peet appointment as a paymaster's clerk for duty on board the U.S.T.S. Pensacola, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk T. A. Henry appointment as a paymaster's clerk for duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., revoked.

Paymr. Clerk C. A. Davis resignation as a paymaster's clerk accepted, to take effect Dec. 12, 1906.

DEC. 12.—Comdr. B. W. Wells, retired, detached duty in command of U.S.R.S. Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Bush detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9, 1907.

Ensign D. P. Wickersham detached Tacoma; to U.S.R.S. Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty in connection with the crew for Nebraska.

War. Mach. J. F. Green detached Tacoma; to naval station Tutuila, Samoa, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, 1907.

DEC. 13.—Comdr. J. J. Knapp detached duty command Celtic; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark detached Rhode Island; to command Celtic, sailing from New York on Dec. 22.

Lieut. W. R. White detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to duty in charge of Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.

P.A. Surg. J. P. Traynor detached duty on Southery, Portmouth; to duty at navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. C. E. Ryder detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty at Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty at naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Grieve detached Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; to duty on Southery, Portsmouth, N.H.

Asst. Surg. T. G. Foster detached Chicago; to Charleston.

Phrm. E. T. Morse detached duty at Naval Medical School Hospital; to duty at naval dispensary, Boston, Mass.

Chief Btsn. C. J. Cooper detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Glacier.

Chief Btsn. J. Dowling detached duty at navy yard, Washington.

Asst. Surg. H. Shaw detached naval hospital at Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty at naval hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Asst. Surg. C. G. Grieve detached Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; to duty on Southery, Portsmouth, N.H.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6941, Mr. Dryden, and H.R. 21668, Mr. Wiley, of New Jersey.—That Capt. Thomas Mason, U.S.R.C.S., retired, having been promoted for meritorious acts while in the service of the Navy and of the R.C.S., shall hereafter receive the full retired pay of his said rank.

S. 6944, Mr. Burrows, and H.R. 22122, Mr. W. A. Smith.—Authorizing the President to select from the retired list of the Army an officer not above the rank of brigadier general who may have distinguished himself during the Civil War, throughout twenty-five years of Indian wars, through the Spanish-American war, and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be major general, U.S.A., with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

S. 7083, Mr. Taliaferro and H.R. 21728, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—To authorize the President to appoint James M. Alden to the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and to place him on the retired list.

S. 77115, Mr. Perkins.—That the provision of the act making appropriation for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906, which provides for the promotion of certain officers on the retired list, be amended by adding thereto the following: Provided, That officers of the Navy above the grade of captain, who served with credit in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War, prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as cadets, and were retired prior to June 30, 1899, on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, shall receive the same pay and allowances from June 29, 1906, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the retired officers of corresponding rank in the Army.

H.R. 21378, Mr. Kline.—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who have lost the sight of both eyes and to soldiers and sailors who are and may become bedridden, paralytic, utterly helpless, and painfully or permanently disabled from causes not occurring while in the military or naval service of the U.S.

H.R. 21384, Mr. Pearre.—Granting a pension of \$30 per month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served at least ninety days in the Army or Navy of the U.S. during the Civil War who may have or may reach the age of seventy years.

H.R. 21392, Mr. Curtis.—Providing for a military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.

H.R. 21400, Mr. Capron.—To regulate and equalize the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service; that from and after July 1, 1907, the pay of officers of the Army and all officers of corresponding rank in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Marine Service shall be as follows, namely:

Second lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,680; second lieutenants, mounted, \$1,800; first lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,800; first lieutenants, mounted, \$1,920; captains, not mounted, \$2,160; captains, staff or mounted, \$2,400; major, \$3,000; lieutenant colonel, \$3,600; colonel, \$4,200; brigadier general, \$6,600; major general, \$9,000; lieutenant general, \$13,200; general, \$16,200; aides to major general, \$200 per annum additional, to brigadier general, \$150 per annum additional.

All officers below the rank of brigadier general shall be entitled to an increase of ten per cent for each and every period of five years' service, as increase for length of service or longevity pay, computed upon their total actual service in all branches of these services: Provided, That the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per cent upon the full yearly pay of the grade. Quarters or commutation for quarters shall be furnished as provided for the Army to all officers of all branches of each service according to corresponding rank with the Army, and civilian professors at the military and naval academies shall, while so employed, be allowed commutation for three rooms; and after ten years' continuous service commutation for four rooms during such time as continued in office. The allowance for fuel shall be as provided by law for the Army, but extended to all officers and to civilian professors while serving at the Military and Naval academies: Provided, That the pay and allowances for chaplains in the Army and Navy shall in no case exceed that provided by this act for majors. Allowances for travel and forage shall be as now provided by law for the several branches of the Service herein provided for.

All midshipmen while at the Naval Academy or at sea in practice ships shall receive \$600 per annum and after graduation at the Naval Academy the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. Cadets at the Military Academy shall receive \$600 per annum. Warrant officers, mates, and pay clerks shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. All laws relating to voluntary retirements in the Army shall hereafter be applied to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Marine Service, and include all officers, paymasters' clerks, civil professors at the Military and Naval academies, and enlisted men and paymasters' clerks shall be entitled to retirement for disabilities incurred in line of duty.

After July 1, 1907, the pay of civil professors at the Military and Naval academies who have served or may hereafter serve for a period of five years shall be increased ten per centum, and a like increase in ten per centum on the current yearly pay shall be made for each period of five years' continuous service thereafter so long as their services may be required and appointments renewed: Provided, That said increase shall in no case exceed forty per centum of the current yearly pay.

The rates of pay of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps shall after July 1, 1907, be increased by twenty per centum of the pay now allowed by law: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay now received or that might hereafter be received by any officer now in the Service. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 21444, Mr. Dalzell.—Providing for the presentation of a medal of honor to Col. Edward Jay Allen.

H.R. 21545, Mr. Sheppard.—Authorizing the president to nominate and appoint Birchie O. Mahaffey, John A. Cleveland, and Traugott F. Keller as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 21671, Mr. Kahn.—To provide for the rapid defense of Pacific coast ports. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to have constructed, by contract, on the Pacific coast, fifteen submarine torpedo-boats of the most improved type, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000,000; of which sum \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and made immediately available for the purpose aforesaid. Said submarine torpedo-boats when completed shall be stationed at Pacific coast ports.

H.R. 21929, Mr. Holliday.—Providing for the payment of a bounty to soldiers of the Regular Army on re-enlistment.

H.R. 22027, Mr. Foster, of Vermont.—To place Harold D. Childe on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 22168, Mr. Barchfield.—Advancing the grade of John F. Smith, passed assistant engineer, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 22291, Mr. Parsons.—To authorize the reappointment of Harry McP. F. Huse to the active list of the Navy.

H.R. 22232, Mr. Wachter.—Placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, U.S. Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1906.

Among visitors during the week have been Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, U.S. Powder Depot, Dover, at Major T. C. Dickson's; and Lieuts. Burton J. Mitchell and Riley E. Scott, 12th Inf., from Fort Niagara. Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand have as their guest for the week Mrs. W. G. Spencer, wife of the late Major Spencer, Med. Dept., U.S.A. Miss Rosalind Brand, of Worcester, Mass., is visiting Miss Gale. Mrs. A. W. Foreman has returned after a week's visit at her home. At the annual meeting of the Governors Island Club the

following officers were elected for the year 1907: President, Col. H. O. S. Heistand; vice-president, Col. S. C. Mills; and Major John S. Mallory; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. A. W. Foreman.

A delightful tea was given in honor of Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand and her niece, Miss Shearer, by Mr. H. W. Dearborn and Mr. Powers at their charming bachelor apartments in New York on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George P. Scriven are visiting in Wisconsin.

An entertainment was given on Wednesday evening by the Bachelors' Club, an organization of enlisted men, with a program consisting of orchestral music, a baritone solo by Private Lindeman, cornet duet by Ames and Samuelitz, of the 12th Infantry band, monolog by Private Dempsey, 15th Cav., violin solo by Private Buesick, Signal Corps, and others, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. John E. Green gave a card party on Wednesday evening for the officers and ladies of the garrison of Fort Jay.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 12, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Barnes Keating, of the Naval Academy, are the guests of Mrs. Keating's mother, Mrs. E. S. Beall, at her residence in Baltimore. Miss Clara McCormick, daughter of Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, has been visiting relatives in Washington.

The congratulations and approval of Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Sands were extended to the Naval Academy football team on Saturday afternoon, when a reception was given the midshipmen, in honor of their victory over the Army, at the Superintendent's residence, Upshur Row. The house was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers from the Superintendent's conservatory and a collation was served. In addition to the players in the great game there were also present midshipmen who played with the regular Academy football squad throughout the season, the guests in all numbering forty.

Besides the wives of the younger officers at the Academy, Admiral and Mrs. Sands were assisted in receiving by a number of out-of-town people, including the following: Mrs. Spencer Meade, of Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Audrenreid, of Washington; Miss Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, of Washington; Miss Lee, of Maryland; the Misses Shonto, daughters of Theodore Shonto, of the Panama Canal Commission, and Miss Benham, of Washington. Miss Sands and Miss Marion Sands, daughters of Admiral and Mrs. Sands, also assisted. The Naval Academy band, under Professor Zimmerman, played beautiful selections.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 6, Mrs. Dayton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., gave a card party at her residence, 43 Upshur Row. Mrs. William Denny Brereton, mother of Midshipman Brereton, who has taken the Porter house, corner College avenue and King George street, for the winter, was at home to callers Monday afternoon. Mrs. McNair, widow of Admiral McNair, U.S.N., a former superintendent of the Naval Academy, poured tea. Pink chrysanthemums and carnations were the flowers used.

The election of a captain of the Naval Academy football team for the season of 1907 will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 14. Three of this year's players are eligible, W. B. Piersol, Archibald H. Douglass and William H. Dague, all members of next year's first class. Any of the three would make an excellent captain.

A smart sharper, probably the same one reported as operating in Baltimore and Washington, succeeded in acting the part of a U.S. Navy officer in Annapolis on Saturday last, and victimized a number of Annapolis business men. The scheme operated was passing checks which are now being returned as worthless. The operator gave his name as James Dale and wore the uniform and insignia of an ensign in the Navy. He is described as being short and stout and about thirty-two years of age, had a smooth face and a pleasing manner. There was nothing about him to suggest he was not what he represented himself to be. He chose the day of the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia as the time for his operations, and in a few hours got from half a dozen Annapolis merchants sums aggregating a hundred dollars at least. He explained that he was one of the few officers kept on duty while the others were in Philadelphia. All the checks he passed purported to be drawn to his order by the Anheuser-Bush Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo. They were nearly all passed upon saloonkeepers. He explained that he did not have the checks cashed at a bank because he did not care to have it known that he had dealings with the brewing company. He had charge of the officers' club and mess, he said, and the checks were "a commission" that he had gotten for buying the beer from the company. Checks for \$15 each were passed on Charles Bernstein and John B. Martin, and another on Albert G. Adams, colored. Most of the checks were drawn on the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore.

The sixth annual baseball game between the Naval and Military Academies has been arranged to be played on May 25, 1907. According to the agreement to play alternately at Annapolis and West Point, the contest will take place at West Point. The teams met here last year and the Army won. The record of games now stands: Army, 3; Navy, 2. Neither team has won on its own grounds.

Midshipman Harold V. McKittrick, manager of the Navy nine, is busy arranging his schedule of games. Among the big teams that will be met will be Yale, Harvard and Cornell. A date will probably be secured with the Carlisle Indians again. The University of Georgia, which in the last few years has been taking a Northern trip, will play the middies next season. The schedule will include about fifteen games, and that with West Point will mark the close of the season. Midshipman Louis F. Thibault, centerfield for the last two seasons, is captain of the nine.

The body of the late Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., retired, who died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1886, accompanied by members of his family and a number of Navy officers, arrived at Annapolis Sunday morning from Brooklyn, where funeral services were held previous to the departure. The body was met at the railroad station by a number of officers on duty at the Naval Academy, and the funeral party went direct to the Naval Cemetery, opposite the Academy grounds, where the interment was made. The burial service at the grave was conducted by Rev. James L. Smiley, vicar of St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Annapolis. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, Civil Engr. Franklin C. Prindle, retired: Med. Insp. James C. Byrnes, Prof. O. G. Dodge and Civil Engr. Andrew C. Cunningham. The body-bearers were eight seamen from the ships of the Naval Academy.

Dr. J. M. T. Finney, of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, came here Friday night in response to a telegram, and Midshipman James Dayton, Jr., third class, was operated on at the Naval Academy hospital Wednesday night for appendicitis. Midshipman Dayton died on Saturday. He stood third in order of merit in a class of 247 and was nineteen years old. The body of Midshipman Dayton was taken to his home at Port Jefferson, N.Y., on the evening train Saturday. The young man's mother did not wish the brigade and midshipmen and band to be turned out as an escort, as is usual on such occasions. The members of the third class, however, marched to the depot as a mark of respect to their dead classmate.

Midshipman Eugene D. McCormick, second class, of Morgan town, W. Va., received information Monday of the death of his father.

News has reached here of the death of Mrs. Mason E. Mitchell, well known in Annapolis. Mrs. Mitchell died Dec. 25 in Ancon hospital, at Panama, in the Canal Zone. She is survived by a husband and child. Mr. Mason E. Mitchell was at one time a midshipman at the Naval Academy. He is now and has been for some time a cashier of the bank at Panama.

Midshipman Thomas A. Symington, upon whom an operation for appendicitis was performed about two weeks ago, has been granted sick leave of ten days and will go to his home. He has improved very rapidly.

The interest among the midshipmen in basketball, the new addition to athletics at the Naval Academy this season, is strong, and already there are sixty candidates for the five. Daily practice is held. The squad will be increased in the

next few weeks, as a number of the members of the football squad will take to the game.

The executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association met here Monday night and awarded insignia won during the football season last closed. The following received the right to wear the yellow star, on account of having played in a game against the Army, in which the Navy was the victor: Captain Spencer, Ingram, Norton, Bernard, Pierot, Douglass, Dague, Wright, Northcroft, Simpson, Demott, Slingluff, Meyer and Richardson. The yellow "N," given for playing in a sufficient number of important games, was awarded to those who were awarded the star, and the following in addition: Ewing, Jones, Clark and McKinney. The "N, 2d," for playing in minor games or on the scrub, was given to Harris, Lange, Magruder, Leigh, Boynton, Smart, Holliday, Robertson, Condit, Brand, Burg, Battle and Carey.

Manager Claudius R. Hyatt, of the Naval Academy boat crew, has arranged the following schedule for the season, which is subject to slight change as to date: April 6, Georgetown first, second and probably third crews; April 20, University of Pennsylvania 'varsity and freshman crews against first and second Naval Academy crews; May 4, Yale first crew; June 1, Columbia first crew.

A race will probably be rowed between the Yale and Columbia crews. An effort will be made to arrange a race with Princeton if a crew is formed there this season, and if that cannot be arranged Cornell will be offered a date.

The Navy Athletic Association has designated Lieut. J. M. Reeves to take charge of rowing at the Naval Academy this spring. Lieutenant Reeves was a member of the four-oared crew of which Winston Churchill, the author, was captain, and which revived rowing at the Naval Academy.

The hop at the Naval Academy Saturday night was well attended and was one of the prettiest of the series of hops given by the midshipmen. Mrs. Vernou, wife of Lieut. W. N. Vernou, U.S.N., received with Midshipmen C. W. Crosse, of the hop committee, a member of the first class. Mrs. Vernou was handsomely gowned in pink satin, decolleté, and carried La France roses. A large number of strangers were present.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 6, 1906.

The Charleston has gone, and with her has gone all the life of the yard. The officers of the handsome cruiser gave their farewell hop aboard on Thanksgiving day. On Sunday the Charleston steamed to San Francisco harbor, where on the day following she became flagship of the Pacific Squadron, Rear Admiral Swinburne's flag being transferred to her from the Chicago. The Charleston is to return here in February to have some work done on her guns.

Paymr. David Potter as general storekeeper relieved Pay Insp. John S. Carpenter last week. The latter has served in that capacity since coming here from the Chicago some fifteen months ago. With Mrs. Carpenter and their daughter, Miss Evelyn Carpenter, he left on Saturday for Washington, where he will be on duty. Pay Insp. Thomas S. Hicks, of the Chicago, will also leave shortly for Washington. Ensign Joseph F. Daniels, who has been in command of the submarine boats at the yard for the past year or more, left on Saturday for Washington for duty, accompanied by his family. The submarine boats Grampus and Pike have been placed out of commission and their crews transferred to the Independence for general detail. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hamilton, who have been living in Berkeley since the latter's return from the Orient, left last week for Burlingame, where they will be the guests of Major and Mrs. Dunning for a month. Major Henry M. Morrow and his mother arrived in San Francisco from Denver a few days ago and had a pleasant visit with friends in that city before embarking for the Orient on yesterday's transport.

On Monday evening last Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith was the host at a pleasant dinner aboard the Pensacola, at which there were a number of guests. Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Boston were the hosts at a reception aboard the cruiser, at which there were present many San Franciscans. On the same afternoon the officers of the Charleston were the hosts at a dance aboard ship, at which there were present from San Francisco: Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. James Potter Langhorne, Mrs. John F. Boyd, Mrs. Barry Coleman, Miss Mary Keeney, Miss Lucy King, Miss Helen de Young, Miss Constance de Young, Miss Louise Boyd, Miss Frances Coon, Miss Christine Pomeroy, Miss Maizie Langhorne, Miss Frances Stewart, Miss Lucy Coleman, Miss Sophie Coleman, Miss Genevieve Harvey, Edward M. Greenway, William Coleman, Charles Rollo Peters and Emerson Warfield.

The Milwaukee was brought up to the yard from San Francisco on Tuesday and turned over to the Government by her contractors, the Union Iron Works. The ship is to be prepared for commissioning here, and many of the officers who have been assigned to her are expected to arrive at the yard within the next few days. A large draft of marines left here at seven o'clock yesterday morning for San Francisco, where they embarked on the Army transport which sailed at noon for the Philippines.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1906.

Echoes from the football field come in the form of the circular issued by Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, giving an account of the Army-Navy game. He says, in part:

"The result of the game was not a surprise to those who had watched the development of the cadet team and knew of its many misfortunes. Accidents and sickness had prevented the proper development of the eleven. Of the three candidates for quarter, one had his leg broken and the others were in the hospital or out of condition so they could not be properly developed. The early accident to Cadet Beavers prevented his playing in a single game up to the final contest, and the injury to Cadet Smith in the Princeton game kept him out of every line-up until he faced the Navy. A fine substitute was found in Cadet Fowler for Cadet Pullen, who was also injured very seriously in the Princeton game to play again. To add to the misfortunes that had already befallen us Cadet Weeks, in a playful scuffle, broke a rib. As he was in pain during the entire Navy game his playing was affected by this, although he did wonderfully well in spite of his injury.

"But these accidents and sicknesses injured us in more ways than by simply putting the cadets in poor physical shape when they met the Navy. The lack of practice manifested itself as soon as our backfield began to move. The absence of the machine-like precision so necessary to win championship games was painful. The forward pass, so fruitful if properly made and so disastrous otherwise, could not be attempted because the players had no confidence in their ability to get it off. For a team that had the versatility of ours in all departments of the game against Yale, the display last Saturday was most disappointing. The line from tackle to tackle played up to its great reputation. Time and again our forwards would stop the midshipmen for big losses. But we were outclassed on the ends and in the backfield. For the first time in six years the Army had to lower its colors. This fact does not leave the usual sting. The contest was a fine one and we congratulate the victors. West Point enjoys victory, but a defeat now and then makes a sport more worth while. The game was spectacular in the extreme and highly exciting. It was a sportsmanlike contest that never dragged. There were no injuries and no long delays. The work of the officials was most satisfactory."

"The schedule played was a hard one, but no more so than in previous years when we have played Harvard, Yale and Princeton, except that the change by Harvard of the date of her game in the spring caused us to play the three great universities on successive Saturdays. But I have concluded it really is too much to expect our players to go through so hard a season and one at least of the big games should be cut out."

The team returned to the post Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2. A rousing welcome awaited them from the Corps of Cadets.

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The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company will be pleased to exercise in behalf of out-of-town residents that critical judgment in the selection of Diamonds, acquired during seventy-four years' experience in the importing of first quality stones.

"The Book of Precious Stones"

indicates the richness of the diamond stock and the beauty of the newer designs.

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a catalogue of the entire stock, contains many important gift suggestions.

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Not less than 14-karat gold is used and the exclusion of familiar designs is an invariable policy. New styles in moderately-priced gold and diamond jewelry are described in the following twelve:

Attractive Illustrated Booklets:

Bangles,	\$ 6.00 to \$750	Hat Pins,	\$ 1.75 to \$ 19
Barrettes,	4.00 to 60	Handy Pins,	1.25 to 48
Back Combs,	4.75 to 75	Lockets,	6.00 to 145
Brooches,	2.00 to 110	Scarf Pins,	2.00 to 50
Cuff Links,	3.25 to 58	Watch Fobs,	11.00 to 56
Guard Chains,	18.00 to 250	Watches,	25.00 to 175

Booklets desired sent without charge

Goods Sent on Approval

Careful selections sent to officers of the Army and Navy.

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gathered at the station. Each member of the team was borne on the shoulders of his comrades to the bus in waiting, to the accompaniment of hearty cheers.

Basketball has succeeded football as the athletic feature of the week. The first game was played with the Pratt Institute team on Saturday, Dec. 8. The result was a score of 35-33, in favor of West Point. The cadets tied the score as the whistle blew. The deciding score was shot by Rice in the extra period played. Rockwell did the best work for the Army team.

Other games are scheduled as follows: Dec. 15, Manhattan; 22, Brooklyn Polytechnic; Jan. 5, Stevens; 12, Princeton; 19, Columbia; 26, Colgate; Feb. 2, Massachusetts Technology; 9, New York College; 16, Pennsylvania State; 23, Fordham; March 2, Lehigh; 9, Troy Technology; 16, Trinity. All games to be played in the gymnasium at West Point at three p.m.

The first concert of the season was given in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening. Recent meetings of the Card Club have been held at Mrs. Whitlock's and Mrs. Paine's. The Reading Club met last Thursday at Mrs. Morris's. "Prisons of London, Fleet and Newgate" was the subject of the paper read.

A pond is being prepared on the Cavalry plain for the hockey games. The intense cold of last week made skating, which the subsequent snow did not improve.

Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Art. Corps, one of the instructors in the Department of Modern Languages, and Miss Helene Elizabeth Black, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John C. Black, will be married at the home of the bride's parents, 1717 S street, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 27. The ceremony will be witnessed by relatives and friends only. A reception, for which cards have been issued, will follow at five p.m. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbot will be "at home" at West Point after Jan. 1.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 10, 1906.

Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield and small daughter left this week to join Lieutenant Warfield in Chicago, after a visit of several months with Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty.

The American basketball team of the Y.M.C.A. was defeated by the 18th Infantry team at the gymnasium here Saturday night, by a score of 29 to 25.

Mrs. John Raymond gave a very delightful card party Friday, Dec. 7, five hundred being the game enjoyed. Mrs. Samuel A. Smoke, wife of Capt. Smoke, retired, was the guest Friday of Mrs. James A. McGonigle, of the city. Lieutenant Peyton and Morrow were in Kansas City Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Richards. Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City, and Capt. H. O. Williams attended the matinee in Kansas City Saturday. Lieut. George W. England, of Fort Harrison, is spending a short time here.

Capt. H. D. Bloomberg received a cablegram Monday from Switzerland stating that his father, who has been there for the past few months, is quite seriously ill. Lieut. J. C. Murphy, who has been ill at Hot Springs, Ark., for the past few weeks, returned Tuesday, and is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Richard Spring. Lieut. W. J. Battenbach, who has been very ill at the hospital with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.

Miss Katherine Judge, of Salt Lake, Utah, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, since September, has gone to Chicago to spend some time before returning to her home. Mrs. Frank Lawton went to Kansas City Tuesday, after a short stay with Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton will leave Dec. 15 for a six weeks' visit in the East, after which they will be at home at the Broadlands in Kansas City.

The ladies' bridge club met Monday with Mrs. Wood. Mrs. F. D. Evans gave a most delightful reception Thursday afternoon for her guest, Miss Evans. Mrs. Evans was assisted by Mrs. Peter Murray, Mrs. R. L. Collins, Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Mrs. E. W. Clark.

Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., is making a survey of the proposed railroad terminals of the post with a view to reducing the grades and curves so that it may be possible to have the tracks run alongside the store houses in the northern end of the garrison.

A picked team of bowlers defeated the Signal Corps team at the gymnasium Saturday evening by a score of 2085 to 2026. The bowling team of enlisted men defeated the officers' team in a match Monday night at the gymnasium by a score of 2303 to 2185. The post basketball team will play the Kansas City athletic's team at Kansas City Tuesday.

Dr. Joseph Pinquard, who was ordered from here to Fort Meade, S.D., during the trouble with the Ute Indians, will return this week. Capt. E. L. Butts, 18th Inf., left Wednesday for a two months' stay in the East, during which time he will visit friends and relatives in Stillwater, Minn., and New York. Col. John L. Clem, chief Q.M. of the Department of California, has been here. His son is taking examination here for a commission. Colonel Clem left Sunday for Washington. Miss Vera Findley, of Kansas City, was the guest of Miss Hilda Schmidt for the hop Friday night.

The enlisted men and non-commissioned officers of Battery B, Kansas City Light Artillery, spent Saturday here, the guests of the post. They arrived in a special electric car at 10 a.m., and were shown through the garrison and all expressed themselves as very much pleased with the courtesies bestowed upon them during their stay.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodder gave a most charming card party Saturday night as a compliment to Miss Mary Godfrey, of Fort Riley, who is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett; five hundred was the game enjoyed.

Mrs. Matthew H. Steele entertained with bridge Friday afternoon. The house was beautifully decorated, and an elaborate course tea was served at the end of the game. Mrs. H. Percy Silver returned Friday from Keyesville, Mo., where she attended a house party given by the Misses Hill. Mr. Lemly, a nephew of Major Eben Swift, is here for the purpose of taking examination for a second lieutenantcy. A son of Colonel Lockett is also trying for a commission in the Regular Army.

The Young American Association basketball team defeated the five representing Co. C, 18th Inf., in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Friday night by a score of 37 to 22.

Mrs. A. C. McClaughry has returned to her home in Monmouth, Ill., after spending Thanksgiving with Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. The second number of the entertainment course was presented Saturday night by Mr. Pitt Parker, the crayon humorist, at Pope Hall to a large audience. The 18th Infantry band played several choice selections. Lieut. Ernest Graves, C.E., after spending a few days here with friends, has gone to Fort Riley to join his command. Miss Atwater, of Westfield, Mass., who has been visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, left Friday for Seattle, Wash. Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave leaves next week for a two weeks' stay in Washington, D.C. Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, A.C., will spend the Christmas holidays in Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpf, whose marriage took place on Thanksgiving day at Billings, Mont., are in Kansas City, Mo., the guests of Mrs. Kumpf's brother, Mr. Edward Fenlon, at the Hotel Baltimore. The officers and ladies of the garrison will give the third large ball of the season on Friday evening, Dec. 21, at Pope Hall. Mr. Elmer Brain, of Chicago, who is here taking an examination for a commission, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. M. S. Thomas, of the city. Mrs. Wood and guest, Mrs. Smith, of Herkimer, N.Y., were guests of friends for the matinee in Kansas City Saturday. Miss Elizabeth Isaacs, of Oakland, Cal., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rodger P. O'Connor, will leave this week for her home. Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert attended the wedding of Miss Greening and Mr. Norman Short Braden, at Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 4. Miss Greening has been the guest here on different occasions of Capt. and Mrs. Sievert.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 12, 1906.

Lieut. Col. George F. H. Harrison spent several days last week at a board meeting in Washington, and during his absence Major Frederick S. Strong was in command. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard has returned after a satisfactory physical examination in Washington and will take his mental examination this week. Colonel Hoskins and Major Millard F. Harmon are here on the board to examine him. Capt. William F. Lewis, Med. Dept., who has been here on temporary duty for two months, goes soon to San Francisco. Lieut. Scott Baker, who has been to Cuba on recruiting duty, returned last Wednesday. Miss Duncan, daughter of Colonel Duncan, and is spending a few days as the guest of her brother, Lieut. Thomas Duncan. Miss Arminger, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kimberley.

Miss Coward, wife of Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is gradually improving. Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, left Sunday night for Washington, to return the last of the week. Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., has returned to Monroe to be here permanently. Major and Mrs. Kuhn are occupying the engineers' house. Miss Morris, daughter of Colonel Morris, in command at Fort Williams, Me., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy. Mrs. Schull, wife of Capt. Herman W. Schull, has returned after a month spent in Washington. The senior cotillion, given at the Chamberlin on the evening of the 7th, was largely attended by the people at the post. The Artillery band furnished the music and the handsome ballroom was beautifully decorated in flags and myriads of lights. Mr. J. A. Massie of Newport News led the German figures. Supper was served at twelve, and the dancing continued until two. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Nicholls, of New York; Miss Walk, daughter of Major Willoughby Walk, U.S.A.; Miss Tilley, daughter of Captain Tilley, U.S.N.; Miss Abernethy, sister of Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, and Miss Edson, of Washington, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull.

Mrs. Field, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., is spending this week at the Chamberlin. Lieut. Richard C. Marshall spent several days of last week in Washington. Mrs. Dwyer, with her two children, left Newport News Monday to join her husband, Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, at Fort Moultrie, S.C. The officers of the Artillery School will give a ball at the Chamberlin Friday night, in honor of Colonel Harrison and the officers of the post. Lieut. Thomas Knox, 1st Cav., son of General Knox, of the National Soldiers' Home, is awaiting the sailing of the transport Ingalls for Cuba. Lieut. John Murphy, owing to poor health, has been forced to give up his course at the Artillery School and to proceed to the general hospital in Washington for treatment.

Friday morning fire call was sounded about noon. The large engineer house on Fort Wood was burned. Thanks to the energy of the workmen employed on the island and the detachment of soldiers sent from here on the tug Reno that the new position-finding station was saved. The old engineer house which has been standing since the old fort was first built was completely destroyed while all the late improvements were un-damaged. Another fire that promised to be more serious occurred Saturday night, about two o'clock, when the wash rooms immediately back of barracks caught fire and the interior was entirely ruined.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Infantry, returned from Cuba on the transport Sumner, which came in on Tuesday, and is spending some time at the Chamberlin. The transport Kilpatrick arrived from Manila, via Suez Canal, Monday morning, being five days over due, having encountered a most terrific storm, which caused her to be sixteen days in crossing the Atlantic.

Chaplain Dunbar, father of Mrs. William P. Pence, returned from Baltimore Tuesday morning, having spent some time at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His health is greatly improved. Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Platt will spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. Platt's family in South Carolina. Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Clifford Jones, will spend the holidays at her home in Dallas, Texas. Miss O'Reilly, of Washington, cousin of Mrs. Tracy, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tracy. In honor of Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Samuel G. Sharlie and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong. Mrs. George F. H. Harrison entertained two tables at bridge on Thursday afternoon, when the prizes were won by Mrs. Joseph Tracy and Miss Meyers.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 9, 1906.

A number of very pretty dinners were given on Thanksgiving evening by the ladies at Fort Sam Houston, and in each instance the bachelor officers were the honored guests. Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey entertained at dinner Thursday evening. The table appointments were very handsome, the color scheme being pink and beautiful. La France Rosen, as a center-piece. The guests were: Major and Mrs. Gardner, Lieut. and Mrs. Burbank, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Major Roberts, Colonel Stevens and Captain Knox. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Maus entertained delightfully for ten. The guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Whaley, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Miss Rowall, Major Snider, Col. F. L. Town and Dr. Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey had for their guests Miss Constance Clark, Captain Baker and Lieutenant Farmer.

The 2d Battalion, 26th Inf., arrived Saturday. Many were disappointed at not arriving for Thanksgiving.

Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill have returned after spending a pleasant summer in the East.

Mrs. Metz, mother of Mrs. Kilbourne, arrived Tuesday from North Carolina, and will remain for the winter with Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne. Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., is visiting relatives in San Antonio. His wife has been here



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since June. Col. and Mrs. Clem are guests of her father, Mr. Sullivan. Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., has returned from leave. Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav., was a visitor en route to Farmington, Mo., Mr. T. T. Donaldson, of Los Angeles, Cal., is a guest of Capt. D. W. Kilburn.

The enlisted men at the post were the guests at a concert given Wednesday evening by the 26th Infantry band at the Enlisted Men's Club Tent, which was greatly enjoyed.

Lieut. Goodwin Compton and Lieut. M. Purcell, 26th Inf., have gone to Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion.

Mrs. Arrowsmith entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Finley. A very pretty souvenir of the occasion was given to Mrs. Finley by the hostess. Mrs. Gardner won the prize. Others present were: Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Kent. The Bridge Club met at Mrs. A. S. Fleming's, where they were pleasantly entertained. Mrs. Douglas McCaskey entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Finley Saturday. The guests were: Mrs. Arrowsmith, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Finley, and Mrs. Bushnell.

Captain Ely returned Friday after an absence of two years at the school at Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. Finley at dinner Thursday night. The table was prettily decorated with red carnations. Capt. and Mrs. Arnold have returned after an absence of two months.

Lieut. and Mrs. Watson entertained at dinner Thanksgiving. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Spring, Major and Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hatch and Mr. Hatch. Capt. and Mrs. Goode entertained the Cavalry bachelors at dinner Thanksgiving.

Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Symington. Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith had a very pretty dinner Thursday. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Kent and Lieut. Wallace Craigie. Lieutenant Craigie entertained with supper after the hop last Friday night, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Misses Burbank and Captain Tilford.

The friends of Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly are glad to know he is now able to be out of the hospital. The greatest regret is felt at the departure of Major and Mrs. Finley, as they have been among the most popular Army people stationed at Fort Sam Houston. The regret not only confined to the garrison, but to the city as well.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Dec. 9, 1906.

Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, from Fort Sam Houston, was a visitor Friday, making his annual inspection. He arrived in Laredo at seven o'clock in the morning and was met at the train by Capt. J. P. O'Neil, the commanding officer, and Lieutenant Wiegenstein and a mounted escort. The customary salute was fired upon his arrival in the post. At nine o'clock he reviewed the battalion and the rest of the morning was spent in inspecting the company quarters and the new buildings still in course of construction. He expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the garrison. General McCaskey was accompanied by his wife and Colonel Stevens, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, of Fort Sam Houston, formed one of the party. While in the garrison all were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil.

A most charming reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey by Capt. and Mrs. O'Neil. All the officers and ladies of the post attended and many guests from Laredo were also present. The dining room, where delightful refreshments were served, presented a very pretty appearance. An exquisite drawn work cloth partly covered the table, and a handsome silver candelabra with crimson shades formed a center-piece. Miss Florence Brown poured tea and Miss Lewis served pineapple ice. In one of the parlors Miss Louise Harrison presided at the punch bowl. A stringed orchestra added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Lieut. L. E. Hanson, 26th Inf., arrived Friday and will probably find residence here for three or four months, as he has been detailed for work here in connection with the garrison military map making.

Mrs. Fish, of Laredo, entertained about fifty ladies at a card party on Saturday afternoon. The rooms were prettily decorated with choice flowers and violet-shaded lights. Tables were arranged in the forms of hearts, clubs, spades and diamonds, decorated with hand-painted violets. The prizes were a pretty center-piece embroidered in violets, a vase with decorations of violets, and a set of dusting cloths in a pretty silk bag. Refreshments carried out the color scheme of violet, and to each guest a souvenir basket of violets was presented. Those who attended from the post were: Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Miss Fannie Troup and Mrs. Douglas Donald.

Sergt. Walter Adams, one of the discharged colored soldiers of the first battalion, is confined here in the hospital, having become insane. It is thought that constant brooding over his discharge has brought on this condition of mind.

Lieut. Douglas Donald goes to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

COALING AT SEA.

As several devices for coaling warships at sea have appeared, and as the Navy Department is to experiment with two of them, our readers will be interested in the account which follows of the trials recently held by the Italian Government: In the year 1901 the Royal Italian Navy Department designed a fleet collier and contracted with Messrs. Orlando, of Leghorn, Italy, for two of them. The colliers are named Sterope and Bronte; both are 375 feet long and capable of carrying 6,000 tons of coal and have a speed of fifteen knots. They are especially well equipped for handling coal, both in harbor and at sea. The collier Sterope had its sea trials recently with the Marine Cableway, constructed by the Temperley Transporter Company, of London. It coaled the Royal Italian (third class) cruiser Liguria (2,280 tons) in a sea in which the screws of the cruiser could be seen aboard the collier. Two tow lines were used. The distance between the ships was 400 feet. The contract called for a capacity of forty tons per hour. Sixty tons per hour were actually transported, but it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody on board that seventy to eighty tons per hour could have been transferred with certain minor improvements.

In this marine cableway a single carriage reciprocates between the mast head of the collier and the haul-down block over the quarter-deck of the warship. The load travels about 600 feet. One-ton loads were transported and complete round trips were made as fast as thirty-five seconds. In fact, according to the official reports, the slowest round trip was made in fifty-seven seconds. The coal was hoisted to the mast head by an elevator truck running on rails attached to the foremast. The bags were hoisted by a common ship's winch not designed for high speed work. As the shipbuilders had more than fulfilled the conditions of their contract "to supply an apparatus to do forty tons of coal per hour," there was no reason for changing that ship's winch to one of more suitable design. Consequently the full capacity of the cableway was not established. In the hour in which sixty tons were actually transported, account was taken by the Trial Board of the delays caused by this winch not getting the coal to the cableway. These delays aggregated seventeen minutes out of the sixty. Making due allowances for these delays, the cableway was actually handling coal at the rate of eighty-three tons per hour.

Three special winches are employed for operating this machine. One maintains a constant tension in the main cable. The other two operate to reciprocate the carriage between collier and battleship. The tension in the main cable could easily have been increased to support one and a-quarter tons at each load. With a winch which would not delay the cableway, round trips could be made in forty seconds, average possible thirty-five seconds. One and a-quarter tons every forty seconds would be 112 tons per hour—every forty-five seconds 100 tons—every fifty seconds, ninety tons per hour. From this it is clear that with suitable colliers and a suitable equipment 100 tons of coal per hour transferred in a seaway is clearly in sight.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes that an apparatus for the coaling of warships on the high sea, based on the principle of the Miller apparatus used in the American Navy, has been recently invented by Georg Leue, a Charlottenburg engineer, and has just been submitted to severe tests in the German navy. The apparatus comprises: 1, an endless rope for transferring coal bags from one ship to another; 2, a "compensator" station; 3, a reversing station; 4, a "compensator" to account for the variable position of the endless rope; 5, a driving mechanism connected with the compensator, to move the end of the rope; 6, the "elevator" installed on the coal ship, which lifts the sack up to the ropeway; 7, a slipping device for throwing off the end of the rope in case the towing rope should break, or when the coaling is finished; 8, the sack hooks with the sacks; 9, the chutes on which the sacks slide down upon the deck.

An interesting series of trials was carried out in February last in the German navy between the armored cruiser *Prinz Heinrich* and the collier *Hermann Sauber*, chartered by Mr. Leue. On Feb. 17, while there was little wind and smooth sea, as much as fifty-six tons of coal per hour were transferred to the *Prinz Heinrich*, which towed the collier at a speed of 11 knots per hour. The weight of each coal sack was 250 pounds. On Feb. 22 these experiments were continued in very bad weather, with a strong gale and very rough sea, during rain and snow storms, while the ships were sailing at the same rate of 11 knots per hour. During the first two hours 105 tons of coal were transferred to the *Prinz Heinrich*. The apparatus, from the time the rope was shot off until the first full sack of coal was transported, was got into working order within twenty-four minutes. This has not been approached by previous inventors.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 11, 1906.

On Friday, the second of the series of formal hops to be given during the year was danced at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Stuart A. Howard and Mrs. Pauline L. Murphy were the hostesses. The dancing room was entirely lighted with graceful strings of Japanese lanterns. Tiny fans and parasols adorned each plate and Japanese dancing cards were used.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogdall has been spending a five days' leave in Le Mars, Iowa. The ladies bridge club, which has been recently formed in the garrison, met at the home of Mrs. John Abercrombie Wednesday afternoon. Miss Mary Berry, who has been the guest for some weeks of Capt. and Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld, left the early part of the week for her home in Henderson, Ky. Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, who has been confined

to her home for some time owing to severe bruises, sustained from a fall from her carriage, is much improved.

Miss Young, of Salt Lake City, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, returned to her home Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton have returned from a two months' leave spent in Minneapolis. Lieut. Bloxham Ward has been called to Florida by the death of his mother.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 11, 1906.

Last Sunday Gottlieb Salathe, musician of Co. L, 21st Inf., despondent and weary of life, placed his revolver to his right temple and fired a shot which resulted in almost instantaneous death. He was inclined to entertain a rather gloomy, pessimistic view of life, which was no doubt due to bitter disappointments in recent years. Salathe came from Switzerland a few years ago and invested his earning in a homestead claim near Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Recent letters from a friend brought him to a realization that he had sunk his savings of years into a barren piece of land which was practically worthless. With a temperament naturally pitched in the minor chord, he saw no ray of hope ahead and sought death.

Arrangements are being made for a wrestling match in the post gymnasium on Wednesday evening. Corp. Frank D. Tripp, Co. C, 21st Inf., will wrestle three rounds with Ben Reeves, of Iowa. Corp. Tripp has an unbroken series of victories to his credit in the Philippine Islands, and the event promises to be an interesting one.

Captain Frith, his sister, Miss Frith, and his aunt, Miss Feagin, left Fort Logan on Monday for Kankakee, Ill., where they will spend the holidays with relatives and friends. Captain Frith has recently been promoted from first Lieutenant, and is awaiting assignment to some regiment. Capt. Cromwell Stacey, who has been detached from the regiment for some time while serving as major of a battalion of Philippine Scouts, will rejoin his regiment at Fort Logan in the near future. Mrs. Stacey is at present staying in San Francisco, and upon the arrival of her husband in the States, will accompany him to Fort Logan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey gave an elaborate dinner party last Saturday evening on the occasion of Lieutenant McCaskey's birthday. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Armistead, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, and Lieut. and Mrs. Dabney. Last Sunday afternoon Chaplain James Ossewaarde delivered an address in the language of Holland to a company of Hollander's residing some fourteen miles from Fort Logan. Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts entertained several of their friends at a supper on Sunday evening. Capt. Charles Howland returned last Saturday from a short leave spent at his former home in Indiana. The first subscription dance of the season was given in the city of Denver last Thursday evening. Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison were in attendance.

Fort Logan is to have an athletic field that would be a credit to any post in the country. Considerable labor has already been expended on this field by other regiments stationed here, and this work is now to be brought to a successful completion by the 21st Infantry. Every afternoon except Friday, the day on which the practice march takes place, an entire company is detailed for work on these grounds.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in securing recruits to take the places of the men transferred to other regiments when the 21st Infantry left the islands for the States. The large number of transfers which have taken place, have left the ranks in all the organizations greatly depleted.

BORN.

BERRY.—To the wife of Lieut. J. A. Berry, Art. Corps., U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Wash., Dec. 8, 1906, a daughter.

HEARN.—To the wife of Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps., U.S.A., a son, Clint C., Jr., on Dec. 1, 1906, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

HUBBARD.—To Mrs. Hubard, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., a son, on Dec. 12, 1906.

JAFFE.—To the wife of Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe, U.S.N., a son, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1906.

MARRIED.

BROOKE—BARNES.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1906, Lieut. Mark Brooke, C.E., U.S.A., and Miss Marie F. Barnes.

HICHBORN—HOYT.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1906, Philip Hichborn, Jr., son of Chief Constructor Hichborn, U.S.N., to Miss Elinor Morton.

MURPHY—YOST.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 8, 1906, Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marguerite Yost.

PURYEAR—HILL.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 12, 1906, Lieut. Bennett Puryear, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Harriet N. Hill.

SMITH—SCHENCK.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12, 1906, Miss Elizabeth Schenck, daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., to Capt. C. C. Smith, 20th U.S. Inf.

DIED.

BAXTER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 5, 1906, Mate James W. Baxter, U.S.N.

BAYLOR.—At Plattsburgh, N.Y., Oct. 21, 106, Louis Galt Baylor, widow of Col. T. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and daughter of Dr. John M. Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., and Ann Land Galt, of Princess Ann county, Va. Interred at Arlington, Oct. 24.

BISSETT.—At South River, N.J., Nov. 30, 1906, Frederick W. Bissett, formerly second assistant engineer, U.S.N., and brother of P.A. Engr. John J. Bissett, U.S.N.

COOLEY.—At New York city, Dec. 6, 1906, Mr. Martin I. Cooley, father of Mrs. Mason M. Patrick, wife of Captain Patrick, U.S.A.

DAYTON.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1906, Midshipman James Dayton, Jr., U.S.N.

DOUGLAS.—On Dec. 11, 1906, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Miss Jane Douglas, sister of Mrs. Arthur Yates, wife of Major Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A.

LANDERS.—At Thurmont, Md., Dec. 1, 1906, Mr. John Landers, father of Capt. George F. Landers, and Lieut. H. L. Landers, Art. Corps., U.S.A.

LOWE.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1906, Brevet Major William R. Lowe, who resigned while a captain of Infantry, U.S.A., Sept. 2, 1869.

MCALMONT.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1906, John S. McAlmont, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., and who resigned as a second lieutenant of the 8th U.S. Infantry July 1, 1843, and who served as colonel of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, from July, 1861, to May 9, 1862.

MASON.—At Fredericksburg, Va., of heart disease, William Thornton Mason, brother of Mrs. F. L. Poindexter, wife of Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, Art. Corps., U.S.A.

MORRIS.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 1, 1906, James H. Morris, son of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A.

MURRAY.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1906, Pay Dir. James D. Murray, U.S.N., retired.

WAGNER.—At Del Kalb, Ill., Mrs. Matilda Wagner, mother of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., and grandmother of 1st Lieut. Elwin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., and of Cadet Hayden H. Wagner.

WELLS.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 8, 1906, Elizabeth Richardson, infant daughter of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Wells, Jr., 7th U.S. Cav.; age eight weeks.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 22.—Review of 1st Battery, N.Y. Cadets.

Dec. 22.—Christmas tree, Co. E, 22d N.Y.

Dec. 28.—Review of 13th N.Y., by George Washington Post.

Jan. 5.—Dance of Co. B, 71st N.Y., at armory.

Jan. 12.—Veterans' dinner, Co. F, 7th N.Y.

Feb. 11.—Non-Com. ball, 23d N.Y., at armory.

The 23d N.Y., under command of Col. William A. Stokes, was reviewed by Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., on Dec. 12. It marked the first appearance of the regiment as a permanent three-battalion organization, though the new battalion has only three companies as yet. The regiment was first formed for review in line of masses. It was organized into eleven companies of sixteen files, the 1st and 2d Battalions each consisting of four companies and the 3d of three. Majors Frederick A. Wells, Frank H. Norton and William Du Bois were the battalion commanders. Seldom, if ever, has the regiment appeared to better advantage. Officers and men displayed unusual steadiness and snapiness, and those in a position to judge, all agreed that the work of the regiment throughout was far above the ordinary, especially for an opening event. The regiment for the first time in line with the several companies unequalized, Colonel Stokes again being in command. The manual of arms was well executed and evoked applause. The colors were marched off the floor to the time of "We'll Rally 'Round the Flag," after which the regiment left the floor under command of the non-commissioned officers, passing in review before the officers. Here again the various companies did some fine marching and well merited the liberal applause. Before going to the armory, General Wade and staff and the wives of some of the visiting officers were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Stokes at dinner at the Union League Club. General Wade was attended by his son, Capt. "Jack" Wade, and Captain Glasgow, A.D.C., and Colonels Mills, inspector general, and Colonel Osgood, chief commissary. On the guests' stand during the ceremonies, besides the reviewing officers and staff, were Major Frederick H. E. Einstein, U.S.A., retired; Brevet Brig. Gen. Adolph L. Kline, N.Y., retired; Col. William F. Morris and John H. Foote, and Gen. John B. Frothingham, N.G.N.Y.

Major General F. D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, Art. Corps, A.D.C., was the reviewing officer at the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the night of Dec. 13 before a very large audience. The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses under the direction of Adjutant De Russy, with three battalions of four companies of sixteen solid files each, and turned over to Colonel Dyer. The battalion commanders were Majors Burr, Benkard, and Captain Parker. The regiment, which had no previous rehearsal, and which has also not drilled as a unit since camp last summer, certainly did itself proud. The men were very steady in the ranks during the passage of the reviewing officer around the lines, and the companies marched past in review in most excellent shape. In re-forming after the passage of the major of the first battalion, through a misunderstanding, formed line, instead of close column of companies. Major Benkard, of the 2d Battalion, took his position correctly, while the C.O. of the 3d Battalion was for a few moments undecided whether to form line as did the first battalion. Both battalions finally took position in close column of companies on either side of the 2d Battalion. The regimental parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Huston, and was a very handsome ceremony. The manual of arms was particularly well executed, and the march past of the companies under their first sergeants was excellent. Taken altogether the officers and men of the regiment have reason to congratulate themselves upon their first regimental function of the season, which well merited the applause given during the evening. Dancing followed, and General Grant, with Mrs. John Philip Benkard, wife of Major Benkard, gallantly led the grand march, followed by other officers of the regiment escorting handsomely gowned females, and the enlisted men of the regiment with their best girls proudly marching after them. Among the officers in the grand march were Majors Burr and Benkard, Captains Dudley, Robb, Parker and Benkard, and Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr. General Grant led the long column through many intricate movements, during which the General and his followers actually marched two miles and three laps and enjoyed it. Among the many special guests were Col. R. W. Leonard, Majors Le Boutillier, Byrne and Walton, Colonel Hurry, and Lieutenant Wendel. Colonel Dyer, owing to the recent death of his father, did not take part in the social function, but left the armory immediately after the review.

The 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, Commander Franklin, which have been quartered on the old Granite State, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, in close proximity to a city dump, are looking forward to a very agreeable change about Jan. 1. About this time the fine cruiser Newark, which has been lent New York by the Navy Department, will be ready for the battalion. The vessel is at present at the navy yard, New York, receiving the finishing touches to some repairs. As soon as she is ready she will be berthed at Ninety-sixth street and North river, where a special dock has been built for the use of the ship by the armory board. This berth will prove of great advantage to the members of the battalion and will give them much better facilities for instruction than at the old and congested quarters on the East river. The Newark, which is fitted as a flagship, is 31 feet 5 inches in length, with a breadth of 49 feet 2 inches. She has a speed of nineteen knots, is rigged as a two-masted schooner, and has two funnels, and is provided with quarters for thirty-five officers and 363 men. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, who commands the Naval Militia of the State, and who worked hard to secure the new ship for the battalion, will have his headquarters on the Newark.

During a big \$300,000 fire in Holyoke, Mass., on Dec. 7, Co. D, 2d Regiment, M.V.M., was called out to patrol the streets and maintain order. Capt. John Welch fell through a grating and was seriously injured.

At a review before Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry on the night of Dec. 7, the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., in command of Brevet Major Louis Wendel, made a highly creditable display. Following the ceremony there were some interesting presentations. General Henry, on behalf of Governor Higgins, congratulated Captain Wendel upon attaining the brevet rank of major for twenty-five years' meritorious service, and stated that it gave him great pleasure to present him with the State decoration for his faithful service. General Henry then tied the gold decoration around the neck of Major Wendel, and everybody in the audience liberally applauded. Q.M. Sgt. G. Knauer received the decoration for twenty years' service, Dr. F. L. Fuchs and Pvt. H. Diggemann for fifteen years. Those who received the decorations for ten years' service

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(Madison Square)

Entrance also at Broadway and 26th St.

were: Sergt. F. C. Schuler, Sergt. W. Paschke, Corp. W. Maack, Musn. George Bickelhaupt, jr., and Pts. E. H. Martini and T. A. McBain. General Henry congratulated all the above members for their honorable service. In addition to the State decorations, the battery presented handsome gold watches to Messrs. Schuler, Paschke, Maack, and diamond studs to Bickelhaupt and Martini. Major Wendel in a few appropriate remarks praised those members of the battery who had performed faithful service, which had thus enabled the command to maintain its high degree of efficiency. Twenty-one members of the battery were presented with the battery 100 per cent. duty decorations for the current year. This consisted of a watch fob with a \$5 gold piece on it as an ornament. Among those who performed the duty were: Major Wendel, Lieutenant Wendel, Lieutenant Nickel, Dr. Fuchs and 1st Sergt. J. G. Jansen. There is no organization in the State so liberal to its members for faithful service as the 1st Battery. The reviewing officer and special guests were entertained at a collation by Major Wendel and his officers, and among those present were Mrs. Henry and her daughters, Col. H. K. Bird, Major A. R. Whitney, of the Governor's Staff; Comdr. W. B. Franklin, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, and Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, chief of staff, of Captain Miller, of the Naval Militia; Major J. P. Benkard, 12th Regt.; Capt. J. R. Foley, 69th Regt.; Captain Barnes, 47th Regt.; Col. G. Hurry, of General Roe's staff. During the collation Major Wendel in an appropriate speech, in which he said that Mrs. Henry was fairly entitled to a 100 per cent. duty medal for attendance at the battery, presented her on behalf of the command, with a decoration, which Mrs. Henry gracefully acknowledged. Dancing was kept up until midnight, and everyone voted the entertainment a great success.

At the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania at Franklin, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, hearty endorsement was given to the bill now pending in Congress forbidding any person, other than those actually in the Service, wearing the uniforms of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Brigadier General Dougherty called the attention of the members to the copied of the bill, taken thereby by the Indiana correspondent, and the members quickly availed themselves of the opportunity of being possessed of a copy. It was decided that the bill would be presented at the annual interstate convention of the National Guard. Major Zaul, of the 1st Infantry, thought the adjutants general of all the States should be provided with a copy, and the opinions of such officers be gathered. General Dougherty said that that part would be attended to. It was decided to urge upon the coming interstate National Guard Convention the endorsement of a request to Congress to provide for paying the National Guard while at rifle practice. A resolution requesting that Governor-elect Stuart reappoint Adjutant General Stewart was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The Pennsylvania Association decided to request Congress to provide proper rifle ranges in that State for use of the National Guard.

The Armory Board of New York city has made arrangements for the furnishing of the new armory of the 2d Naval Battalion in Fifty-first street, South Brooklyn.

Arrangements for the inauguration at Albany, N.Y., of Governor-elect Hughes on Jan. 1 are under way. The inauguration will take place at eleven o'clock a.m. in the Assembly chamber. The military escort will include Squadron A, of New York city; the 10th Regiment, Troop B, of Albany, and probably a battalion of the 2d Regiment, composed of the separate companies of Troy and Cohoes. Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, of Troy, will be in command. The judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, the members of the Senate and the Assembly, the newly elected State officers, Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff, Governor Higgins and staff and Governor Hughes and staff will each enter the Assembly chamber in a body.

Capt. C. J. Fulle, squadron of Cavalry, California National Guard, and captain of the California rifle team which shot at Sea Girt, N.J., last September, in his official report of the trip of the team, says in part: "The conduct of the members of the team was excellent from the time they arrived at Woodland until their arrival at New York on Sept. 9, when they were dismissed, and I have nothing but praise for the men. I think the money expended in sending this team was well spent, as it has given the members much valuable information which they will impart to the respective companies from which the team members were drawn, and thereby a large per cent. of the guard will, no doubt, take more interest in target practice, and the competition for next year's team should have a better attendance in numbers and, no doubt, better shots. I should like to make the following recommendations: 1st. That the competition be held earlier in the year in order to give more practice to the members selected; that is, individual practice before the team is called together. 2d. That an effort be made to get at least three long-distance ranges in the State. 3d. That company and troop commanders be instructed to have more skirmish firing, as this practice does more good than any other."

The several organizations of the National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories beginning Jan. 21, 1906.

A very handsome sterling silver loving cup has been presented by the Indianapolis Morning Star to the Indiana National Guard Company, who won the highest figure of merit during the gallery practice season of 1906-07. The cup will prove an attractive and valuable ornament for the room of the company winning it.

The first annual dinner of the newly organized Defendan Association, composed of ex-members of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., will be held on Jan. 26 next. The membership in the association, of which ex-Col. John T. Camp is president, is \$1 per year. Blanks for membership can be obtained from the treasurer, Col. N. B. Thurston, 280 Broadway, New York

city. The objects of this association are for social intercourse and perpetuating memories of service in the regiment. Eligibility for membership requires a full and honorable discharge after five years' service in the regiment or continuance in the National Guard service after five years served in the regiment.

The 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was on account of its inefficiency, reduced to a battalion on Dec. 10. The companies which were mustered out were A, Capt. H. W. Kurtz, jr.; C. Capt. John J. Cowdry, and E, Capt. S. G. Teets, and these officers and the lieutenants, and Col. James M. Jarvis and staff, Lieut. Col. John E. Kirby and Major Robert Edwards, jr., were rendered supernumerary. Most of the members of Co. A agreed to be transferred to Co. F. The members of the disbanded companies assembled in the drill hall in civilian dress, and all who did not desire transfer to some other organization were handed their discharge by Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.A.G., on the staff of Major General Roe. Major E. F. Austin, of General Smith's staff, assumed temporary command of the battalion, and Major A. H. Abel, inspector, 1st Brigade, was present to assist in the work of the evening. After the muster out of the staff of Colonel Jarvis and such of the minority of line officers who supported him, presented him with a silver loving cup as a token of esteem. Capt. T. E. Lyon, of the staff, made the presentation speech. Colonel Jarvis replied in a few words, during which he thanked the officers for their expression of loyalty, and said that he had worn his uniform for the last time. Several officers still in the regiment, some of whom were in the Jarvis' company, will probably resign, and among them, it is said, are Capt. F. O. Sauvan, of Co. D. 1st Lieut. E. E. Acker has been detailed to act as regimental adjutant.

A new company for the 71st N.Y. will be mustered in on Jan. 7 next. The furniture for the new armory is now in process of manufacture and ought to be installed in a few weeks. It is possible that some regimental function may be given in January next.

Lieut. William J. Young, Co. A, 47th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He has been ten years in the regiment, and regret is expressed that he has resigned.

A rifle match between teams of Co. H, 13th N.Y., and Co. K, 47th N.Y., will be shot on the ranges of the armories, best two out of three. The conditions are seven shots each at 200 yards standing and 500 prone with two sighters. In case of a tie the deciding shoot will come off on a natural range. The teams will consist of six men each. The first match will be shot in the armory of the 13th Regiment Jan. 16; the second in the 47th's armory, about the middle of February, and in case of a tie the deciding shoot will be in the middle of March. The prize will be a banner.

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. M. A. Hildreth mustered out of the service Co. E, at Langdon, North Dakota, Nov. 27. It had been recommended by every Regular Army officer inspector that this company, having fallen below the standard, should be mustered out of the Service. New companies will be mustered into the Service at Mandan, Minot and Williston to take the places of E, D and F, mustered out of the Service.

Following are the officers and men that qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters, etc., on the Hillsboro range during the season of 1906: Col. M. A. Hildreth, inspector and judge advocate, Fargo; E. C. Gearey, Jr., engineer and ordnance officer, Fargo; Battalion Sergt. Major Harry H. Hamilton, Grand Forks; 1st Sergts. Oscar D. Pauley, H. M. Francis; Q.M. Sergt. John T. Strom; Sergt. J. B. Christianson; Corps Norvel G. Nyhus, Alben Harstad, Oscar B. Christensen; Lewis A. Larson; Musicians Gundersen M. Larson, Berito A. Olson; Pts. Alfred Christianson, Martin W. Johnson, Helmar Knudson, August Munter, Thomas A. Matchke, Guy Radebaugh, Julius J. Sorum, Carl I. Anderson. Captain Boyd, of Co. L, has qualified as an expert riflemen, the highest rank in marksmanship.

It is said that as soon as Governor Burke is inaugurated there will be a shaking up in National Guard matters in the State. Something is needed to be done if the National Guard is to qualify under the Dick Bill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—April 1, 1907, is the probable date for the return of the 19th Infantry from the Philippines. No station has yet been selected for the regiment. The address of Major B. W. Atkinson is Manila, P.I. The address of Capt. H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., is Boston, Mass.

P. W. G.—To be appointed a chaplain you must be a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel.

P. A. S.—No approximate date can be given as to the appointments as commissary sergeants of the men you mention.

J. A. L.—You are probably entitled to the two medals as you contend in your letter. You should apply for the same through the usual military channel.

R. M. C.—There is a Lieut. John W. McKie in the Artillery Corps of the Army. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1904.

T. G.—There was no such commissioned officer as Schwickerd in the U.S. Navy. There was a Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi in the Navy, who died several years ago.

H. K.—You should make application to the War Office, London, England, as to the enlisted man in the British army about whom you desire information.

L. B. N. asks: When the 5th Battery, F.A., will sail from the Philippines, and by what transport? Answer: It is not yet known.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 11, 1906.

The first hop in the new administration building, given on Dec. 1, was a great success, and despite a blizzard that would have done credit to the Dakotas, was well attended. Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, as acting chairman of the hop committee, deserved great credit. The Ladies' Card Club met on Thursday at the quarters of Mrs. McCloskey, those present being: Mrs. Le May, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Ruggles and Miss Gayle. The prize, a handsome jardiniere, was won by Mrs. McCloskey.

Lieut. David McC. McCell, Art. Corps, and his bride, have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott. Lieut. Sam Van Lear, 15th Cav., has returned from Fort Riley, where he has been undergoing examination for promotion. Mrs. Henry C. Smith and daughter, Bernice, will sail from Newport News on Dec. 15 to join Captain Smith, 15th Cav., in Cuba. The friends of Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., will be glad to hear that his health is steadily improving and that he is expected shortly to join his troop. Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, wife of Lieutenant Pickel, 18th Cav., is visiting at the home of her mother in Detroit, Mich. Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., has been relieved of part of his numerous post duties and expects to spend the holidays in the milder climate of Cuba. Lieut. F. E. Williford, Art. Corps, has been appointed post exchange officer, relieving Lieutenant Reagan.

Six aspirants for places on the officers' basketball team appeared at the gymnasium on Friday last. The excellent team of last year is likely to be far surpassed by this year's team.

Captains Scott and Cushman and Lieutenant Mowry went duck hunting on Mellets Bay on Dec. 1 and had great success. The gun club is waiting for milder weather to begin work at the traps.

Major Dyer, N.G.V., entertained a number of his post friends at dinner at Dow's Café on Wednesday. Capt. George J. Holden, Infantry, recently relieved Major Keleher as pay-

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master, and the latter is now on duty at the Army Building, New York city. Captain Holden is a native of Burlington, and is at present visiting his parents. Mrs. McNamee and her three boys left the post last week for Washington, D.C., where they will reside for the winter, and hope to be able to join the Captain in Cuba in the spring.

Ladies' night at the club is rapidly becoming the chief social function of the post. Cards, pool, billiards and rabbets are features of these entertainments.

The zero weather of the past week has not interfered with the steady efforts of the batteries to perfect themselves in their new role of mountain artillery, packing, marching and drill proceeding daily.

The Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Cushman's on Dec. 1, those present being: Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. Le May, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Holliday and Miss Gayle. Mrs. McCloskey won the prize, a handsome cut-glass bon-bon dish.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 12, 1906.

Major William Brodnax Banister, Med. Dept., returned last Sunday night from San Francisco and Monterey, Cal. Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired, has recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism, and his friends are glad to see him out again.

The St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy gave a most delightful ball at the Planters' Hotel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, for the benefit of the St. Louis Confederate Monument. The officers and their families present from the post were: Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Major William B. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon, Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hasson, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Capt. John T. Geary, Lieut. W. L. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Capt. William T. Littlebrant, Lieutenants Bunker, McConnell and Heaton, Mrs. Hornsby, of Washington, mother of Mrs. Evans, and Miss May, of Boston, arrived last Thursday and are guests of Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans. Mrs. John P. Hasson entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Pyle, Mrs. Fuller, and Miss Smith. Lieut. James D. Fife, Med. Dept., arrived here last Wednesday afternoon from Fort Slocum, N.Y. Dr. Fife will be in the post for some time on temporary duty and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell.

After the usual Friday night concert last week the 16th Recruit Company gave an excellent demonstration of Butt's Manual of Arms. This was followed by a boxing contest. Miss Geary, sister of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, is visiting Captain Geary's family. Miss Comstock, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Katherine Cornish this week. Lieut. Edwin C. Long, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, and Mrs. Long, have moved into their new quarters.

Lieut. Col. Frederic von Schrader left last Saturday night for Washington, D.C., where he will be on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans gave a very delightful luncheon last Sunday at one o'clock. Covers were laid for those present being: Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Mrs. Hornsby, Miss Mayo, and Lieut. James D. Fife.

Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., returned last Tuesday night from San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston have moved into the large house in the ordnance grounds and are now settled for the winter. An enjoyable reception was tendered to General Funston by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Dec. 12.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 4, 1906.

At the recent informal hop given by the officers and ladies of the garrison, everyone present participated in the joys of this social occasion in a manner which indicated that they were having a genuine good time. The program of music consisted almost entirely of new selections and was greatly appreciated. Among the guests from Denver were the Misses Baum, Davis, George, Van Cise and Smith.

Those who are somewhat acquainted with the social affairs of the 21st Infantry find it difficult to understand why the poet Tennyson should have singled out the spring of the year as the season in which "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Perhaps someone "rushing the season." Lieut. W. Dabney's thoughts have already been turned in that direction and he has recently returned to Fort Logan with his bride. Lieut. and Mrs. Dabney are at present the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McCloskey.

Capt. R. W. Rose, no doubt influenced by the biblical injunction, "it is not good for man to be alone," has also had his thoughts turned in that direction, and has gone on a leave which, it is rumored, will also culminate in matrimonial bliss. That there are other thoughts running along the same lines is without question, and further developments may be looked for.

Capt. C. E. Hampton has again reported for duty. Mrs. George Freeman left last Friday for a visit in Columbus, O., and in Washington, D.C.

Among the recent arrivals at this post were Mrs. C. McLaughlin and daughter. Mrs. McLaughlin is the wife of Lieut. C. McLaughlin, 21st Inf.

Lieut. William Penn Kitts has upon the recommendation of his battalion commander been detailed as battalion adjutant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. L. G. Bennett to the captaincy of Philippine Scouts.

Capt. Treadwell W. Moore has been granted a leave for six months, which he expects to spend in New York city and in Europe. As the time for his promotion is drawing near, it is quite likely that he will not return again to the 21st Infantry, the probabilities being that his promotion to the rank of major will take place prior to the expiration of his leave. The captain left Fort Logan for the East last Friday evening.

The different organizations were treated to elaborate Thanksgiving dinners, and nearly all the officers and ladies along the line either entertained or were entertained. The festive day was made still more happy by the fact that this was the first Thanksgiving day since the arrival of the regiment from

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Saccone, Portsmouth.

the Philippine Islands, and that several of the families, which had been separated for many months, were again reunited and comfortably settled in their Fort Logan homes.

Capt. F. W. Kobbé has been granted a leave and has gone to Pasadena, Cal., where he will visit with his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Kobbé. Capt. Stephen M. Hackney left Fort Logan a few days ago to spend his leave with his family in Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Mullen and her daughter, mother and sister of Lieutenant Mullen, arrived at Fort Logan a little over a week ago and will be the guests of Lieutenant Mullen for the winter.

Last Sunday evening an interesting address was delivered to a large audience of soldiers by Mr. H. L. Ritter, lawyer from Denver. The greater part of the second story of the post exchange building has been set apart for the moral and religious work of the garrison, including the Young Men's Christian Association work. With the financial assistance of several officers of the garrison, who contributed \$55, and with a generous contribution from the Y.M.C.A. fund, these rooms have been attractively furnished with rugs, Morris chairs, piano (rented), etc. A phonograph, stereopticon, four circulating libraries, and ample writing material also serve to make life for the enlisted men interesting and pleasant.

The ladies of the garrison have unanimously decided on Wednesday as their "receiving day." Major Harry Leonhauser left Fort Logan for New York, where he expects to spend a six months' sick leave. Several months ago, while on a practice march in the Island of Samar, the major was nearly overcome by the intense heat of the mid-day tropical sun, and he has not been entirely well since. Mrs. Leonhauser and son, Watson, left the islands for America long before the return of the regiment and are now residing in the East, where Watson is in attendance at the Lawrenceville Academy and where the major expects to join them.

Major Hardin, U.S.A., retired, was a caller at the post on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Hardin reside in Denver. Major Henry M. Morrow and his mother, the widow of Brigadier General Morrow, left a few days ago for Manila, where Major Morrow, who has been judge advocate of the Department of the Colorado, will become one of the two judge advocates of the Philippines. Commenting on their departure from Denver, the Denver Republican says: "The Morrows are distinctly a military family. Mrs. Morrow having three sons in the Regular Army. She herself lived on the Nebraska frontier during her early married life and is known to many of the Army people as well as in Denver, Omaha and San Francisco society for her charming personality and her devotion to the Service. The departure of both Major Morrow and his mother from Denver is regarded as a matter for regret in Army and social circles."

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 9, 1906.

Mrs. Snow entertained with a luncheon on Thursday. Her guests were Mesdames Dodds, Whitman, Smith, Eby, Hartman, Connor and Miss Mott. Mrs. Dodds, mother of Lieutenant Dodds, gave a bridge party of two tables on Friday afternoon. Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., and family will leave shortly for Chicago, where he will be stationed at Army headquarters. 1st Lieutenant Pillow, 13th Cav., is at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., where he is undergoing treatment. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pillow. A number from the post attended the bazaar held by the Episcopal ladies at Casper hall last week.

The old post exchange building which has been undergoing remodeling for the past two months, will be ready for occupancy by bachelor officers about the middle of the month. The news will be welcome as there has been considerable crowding since the arrival of the student officers. The field officers' quarters in the Artillery post have been carried up to the third story and under favorable weather conditions it is likely the roof will be put on and thus enable the contractors to complete the building this winter. The new bachelor officers' quarters has reached the third floor. All of the stone work on the new gun shed is complete and the construction of the new stable will shortly have reached the same stage. The work on the new barracks has been carried up to the second floor. Over fifty tons of ammunition was hauled to the Artillery magazine from the railroad on Tuesday afternoon. Ordinances Machinists Oakley and Kaston, from Rock Island, expect to have the repair work on the batteries completed by about the middle of the month.

Rehearsals for the Christmas cantata that will be given on Christmas eve are now occupying the time of the participants and those in charge.

First Lieut. L. T. Boisneau, A.C., was in Cuba, Kas., last week securing depositions for the G.C.M., now in session.

The Misses Brandreth and Robinson, who have been visiting in the post, the former with Mrs. Connor, and the latter with Mrs. Slocum, left yesterday for their home in New York. Mr. C. S. Adams and wife, of Buffalo, N.Y., are visiting Mr. Adams' brother, Major Granger Adams, A.C.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton entertained at dinner, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Banister, Col. and Mrs. Godfrey, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Ogle and Lieut. Colonel Macomb. On the day of the Army and Navy game Major and Miss Adams entertained the Misses Banister and Boynton, and Lieutenant Mettler and Hunter at dinner. The table was decorated with the West Point colors of black, gold and gray, in flags and ribbons, although there was no victory to celebrate. Mrs. Cameron entertained on Thursday with a bridge party. There were thirty guests to enjoy her hospitality. Francis B. Wheaton and T. H. Humphrey, of the Q.M. Department, from Washington, the former an architect and the latter a superintendent of construction, were in the post the first of the week, relative to the brigade post plans. They came here from Fort Leavenworth where they were on a similar mission.

The usual semi-monthly meeting of the Fort Riley Card Club was held in the post assembly hall on Saturday evening. 2d Lieut. Robert M. Danford, A.C., has applied for a ten days' leave for the purpose of visiting friends in Nebraska. 1st Lieut. H. R. Casey, A.C., returned on Tuesday from Birmingham, Ala., where he was on leave for twenty days. 2d Lieut. F. Q. C. Gardner, A.C., has applied for a leave of absence for eleven days. At a meeting of the Fort Riley Club and Mess on Tuesday evening the following officers were elected: Vice-president, Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, A.C.; secretary and treas-

urer, Capt. F. S. Armstrong, 9th Cav.; council—Captain Mott, and Lieutenants Wilen, Harvey, Bowie and Casey.

The collection of photographs for the regimental album of the 9th Cavalry, which was begun some time ago, has already reached a considerable number. Lieutenant Hathaway is engaged in the laborious and delicate work of recording the history of each officer, under his photograph, in pen and ink.

Four of the new sub-target gun machines are to be sent here by direction of the War Department for test by the Cavalry Board.

Twenty-five guests were entertained by Mrs. Slocum on Monday evening, the occasion being a musical. The Mesdames Hoyle and Kemper sang, as did Miss Green, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Slocum. Miss Imogene Hoyle rendered several selections on the piano and Mrs. Connor played several violin solos. Both Miss Hoyle and Mrs. Connor accompanied the singers. Following the music a delicious egg-nog was served. On Friday afternoon Miss Adams gave a small tea in honor of her aunt, Mrs. C. S. Adams, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A.C., occupied the platform in the assembly hall on Tuesday evening when he addressed the officers on the subject of "Service Abroad and the Duties of Military Attachés." Captain Mott was for four years military attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, he having returned only last fall from that duty. His remarks teemed with interest and many helpful hints were given for the benefit of those who hoped in the future for service abroad as military attachés.

The basketball game between the post team and the team of engineers played in the gymnasium on Tuesday night, resulted in a score of 32-23 in favor of the post team. The post team will play in Manhattan on Thursday.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboin, Mont., Dec. 6, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey entertained the Friday evening card club Nov. 23. After an interesting game of bridge, played at three tables, delightful refreshments were served. The prizes were particularly attractive, the ladies' prize, a bon-bon tray, going to Mrs. John J. Boniface, while Lieut. M. L. Love was the lucky gentleman, winning a cut glass cigar jar with silver top.

Dr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Parkman have returned from Fort Harrison. Mrs. Charles J. Stevens and daughter, Miss Adelia, left Nov. 29 to join Major Stevens at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Thanksgiving was the occasion of several dinners being given. Col. and Mrs. Hunt had Mr. Ferguson as their guest; Capt. and Mrs. Winn had Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens and Lieutenant Parker; Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Mumma entertained Lieutenant Smalley and his mother; Lieut. and Mrs. Pope had with them Captain Irwin, Dr. Lusk and Lieutenant Love. Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles Sanstrom and family have gone to Los Angeles, Cal., on a furlough. Mrs. J. J. Boniface has received word that her mother, Mrs. Morrow, sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila on the Thomas. She is making the trip with her two sons, Major Henry Morrow, of the Judge Advocate's Department, who goes to Manila for duty, and Capt. Frank Morrow, who is the transport quartermaster on the Thomas. After a three months' leave of absence Chaplain Fleming is back at his post, receiving a warm welcome. He held the usual services on last Sunday.

The Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of the State of Montana will be here on next Sunday for morning and evening services. He will be entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Boniface.

The card club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley last Friday night. Five hundred was the game for the evening, and much interest was shown in the game and the score. Mrs. Parkman and Lieutenant Love coming out ahead in the end. The prizes were a vase of green pottery and a bronze paper clip. The next meeting will be with Lieut. and Mrs. Mumma.

Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Parkman are training the children of the post for a Christmas play to be given at the post hall on Christmas eve.

A letter has been received by the post quartermaster, Captain Boniface, from the Great Northern R.R. Co., expressing appreciation of the efficient aid rendered by the detachment of recruits in charge of Sergeant Amis, General Service, in the wreck of the fast mail train at Lakota, Minn. Although four of their own number were injured, the entire detachment did valiant work in assisting other wounded and disabled passengers.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 6, 1906.

The most brilliant affair of the season was the reception and dancing party given by Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Estes and Captain Hirsch in the hop room of the Officers' Club, Tuesday evening, Nov. 27. The room was most attractively decorated with flags and a profusion of laurel, holly, palms and potted plants. Mrs. Lewis wore a gown of delicate pink elaborately trimmed with handsome lace; Mrs. Estes a princess gown of pale blue mull and embroidered chiffon. After supper the cotillion was danced, Captain Estes leading, Mrs. Pardee and Mrs. Alford presiding at the favor tables. The favors were handsome, the music inspiring and all were enthusiastic in their expressions of enjoyment.

Another charming affair was a dancing party recently given by Major and Mrs. Keefer at the Officers' Club in compliment to Miss Narcissa Haywood Cunningham, their house guest. A fancy dress party given to the children was a source of much enjoyment to them as well as to those who looked on. Billie Chapman personated George Washington; Dorothy Graves was Martha Washington; Katherine Krug a Filipino lady; Adelaide Lewis a Japanese girl; Henry Chapman a demure Quakeress; Francis and Helen Meacham were Aurora and a snowflake; Sidney Graves was Dinah; Henson Estes as a pumpkin required considerable space; others were there of various ages and costumes, the youngest being Jimmy Petty in cap and bells of a clown. The height of their enjoyment was reached when all were seated at a big round table containing many dainties and three delicious birthday cakes. One holding eleven candles placed before "Lady Washington"; "George Washington" was honored with a cake holding the same number, and a cake of smaller proportions bearing but two small candles was placed before the diminutive clown. All went home tired and sleepy, but very happy.

Mrs. Pardee and Mrs. Johnson were hostesses at the last bridge club meeting. Mrs. Krug and Mr. Pardee were awarded the handsome prizes.

A very interesting banquet was given at Delmonte last Saturday by the Monterey and Pacific Grove Board of Trade. A number of distinguished men were present. Judge Sergeant was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Col. Marion P. Mau, commander of the Presidio, Congressman Needham and others.

CAMP COLUMBIA.

Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, Dec. 2, 1906.

There has been much activity in the camp since the arrival of troops in Cuba. Quarters were to be rebuilt and repaired and considerable other work to be done before the barracks and other buildings were ready to be occupied. As it is, several bachelor officers are quartered in tents on the drill ground, having been compelled to vacate the frame buildings to make room for senior officers and their families. However, plans are being formulated to erect several new buildings, and it is hoped there will be good, substantial quarters for everyone.

An officers' club has been established in Marianao, a small town just outside the post, and there the officers have a social headquarters, relieving much of the monotony of the camp life.

Sports have been taken up quite actively in the camp. There are several good baseball and football teams, and some excellent games are being played both with soldiers and civilians. Last Monday night a prize fight of six rounds took place between Private Brown of Troop G, 11th Cav., and

A Club Cocktail
 THE BOTTLED DELIGHT



Most Americans are connoisseurs in Cocktails—and a connoisseur's taste demands uniformity in the flavor, strength, and mixing of his favorite drink. There's only one kind of uniformly good cocktail

CLUB COCKTAILS. Bar cocktails are slapdash guesswork—good by accident, bad by rule—but never smooth or uniform to a cultivated taste. **CLUB COCKTAILS** are scientifically blended from choicest liquors, aged and mellowed to delicious flavor and aroma. Insist on **CLUB**.

Seven Varieties—Each One Perfect.

Of All Good Grocers and Dealers.

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Private Albrard of the 14th Battery. The fight was pronounced a draw. The bout took place in the Marianao theater and attracted a large crowd of over 1,000 persons. The go was for the light-weight championship of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and it is probable the men will meet again. Both men are "no slouches" at the business.

The religious as well as the amusement side of Army life here is well held up. There are three chaplains stationed in the camp: Chaplain Pierce, of the Engineer Corps, Chaplain Rice, of the 27th Infantry, and Chaplain Waring, of the 11th Cavalry. Services are held regularly, and the moral welfare of the men is well looked after.

Last Wednesday evening, through the efforts of the chaplains and volunteers among the enlisted men, an excellent Thanksgiving entertainment was given, and the work done by the soldiers would have been creditable to many a professional stock company. Miss Dunn, professor of elocution in Vedado, a suburb of Havana, and Miss Sherman, who has been traveling for several months, assisted in making the affairs more enjoyable. Both ladies gave their services gratis. Miss Sherman was at one time one of the leading vaudeville stage beauties of New York.

Through the American enterprise of the Havana Daily Post, newspaper reading rooms have been established in the camp. The Havana Post furnished tables and writing material, and newspapers as they come in from the States. In every respect they have shown their great sympathy with the United States soldiers here.

Last Sunday Father Burke, of New York city, spoke to the soldiers in the assembly hall, through the efforts of Chaplain Waring.

Lieutenants Swift and Taylor, both 11th Cav., are out in the interior making maps, and will be gone about two months. Each officer took a detail of enlisted men with him and went in an opposite direction.

The 14th, 17th and 18th Batteries returned from a ten days' practice march and report a hard hike. The recent storm in Cuba tore up roads, blew down bridges, making the country almost impassable.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 30, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, 16th Inf., arrived at the post last week for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., arrived in El Paso this week, joining his wife and son, who were already here. They will be the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fewel, at their home.

Mel Partello, son of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, is again able to be out of doors after a long and painful illness from typhoid fever.

The formal opening of the street-car line was held this week by the owners. At the post the visitors were met by Colonel Hoyt and the officers of the regiment, and were serenaded by the regimental band.

Miss Thirza Bellinger, cousin of Major John B. Bellinger, Comsy. Dept., U.S.A., arrived in El Paso recently to visit her aunt, Miss Westcott.

A large number of invitations have been issued by the officers and ladies of the garrison for a ball, on Dec. 8, to meet Col. and Mrs. Robert W. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus Cronin and Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Powell. The affair is looked forward to with much pleasure by those invited.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by his wife, Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., arrived at the post yesterday from San Antonio on his yearly tour of inspection of his department. While at the post General McCaskey and his son are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robert Hoyt.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, U.S.A. (retired), who have been visiting in El Paso and Mexico for several weeks, have returned to their home in Washington.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 10, 1906.

The Army relations and friends of Mrs. Jean Halstead Davidson will be interested to know she has selected Dec. 15 for the début of her young daughter, Miss Jean Davidson. The débâtante will be presented at a reception at the home of her grandfather, Mr. Murat Halstead, on West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

Mrs. John Collins, wife of Commissary Sergeant Collins, U.S.A., left on Wednesday to join her husband, who is stationed at Manila, P.I.

The meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion on Dec. 6 at headquarters in Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, was a most unusual and interesting one. Luncheon was served at six o'clock. The feature of the evening was the paper read by Col. Theodore F. Allen, of the 7th Ohio Cavalry, on the attractive and fascinating subject, "The Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy, or Two Days and Nights in the Camp of Morgan's Men," which was a personal experience and hence a valuable addition to the Legion's literature.

Lieut. John K. Cowan is taking advantage of a ten days' leave. Lieut. C. B. Cruson reported for duty on Monday from Fort Leavenworth.

Friends here and in the three cities are much interested in the announcement of the marriage in January of Miss Katherine Phister, daughter of Major and Mrs. Nat P. Phister, 24 Inf. Miss Katherine is well known here and was exceedingly liked during her father's stay at this post. She finished her education in one of the first schools for young ladies in Cincinnati.

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BEST FOR HOUSEHOLD AND INFANTS

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY

Est. 1857

"Leaders of Quality" New York

Sold at Post Exchanges and Commissary Stores

STATIONS OF THE ARMY. DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.

2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Babb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint to command on Dec. 31.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington, Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade,

S.D.; I and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, U, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; B and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

3d. Ft. Myer, Va.

4th. Ft. Myer, Va.

5th. Manilla, P.I.

6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th. Manilla, P.I.

9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

13th. Manila, P.I.

14th. Havana, Cuba.

15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Battery and Station.

16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

17th. Havana, Cuba.

18th. Havana, Cuba.

19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.

20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

22d. Ft. Riley, Kas.

23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.

26th. Manila, P.I.

27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

28th. Manila, P.I.

29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Or-
dered to Ft. Worden, Wash.

93d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

94d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

95d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

94th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

106th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

107th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Scriver, Ga.

117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

120th. (Torpede) Company, Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

122d. Key West, Fla.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

THE CHAMPAGNE of 20th Century

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the Great Vintage of 1884

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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Plattburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Plattburg Bks., N.Y.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Ft. Honolulu, H.I.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Wash.

M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Puerto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and F, San Juan; G, H, and I, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed to Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

WHEN you're thinking of home—go bring out your bottle of GOLD LION Cocktails—close your eyes while you drink one and you are "Home Again" for the moment. The real American Cocktail—made in New York.

GOLD LION Cocktails
(ready to serve) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American

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NEW

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



a delicious dentifrice. Free from acid and grit. Just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of everyday life. Ask your dentist.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to the United Service Gazette of London, the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Philippine Islands, who has been sent to Malta on a commission from the United States Government to buy goats, has increased in the Maltese government, the people, and the troops stationed in Malta, the prevailing anxiety with regard to the source of Mediterranean fever, by a startling declaration that 58 per cent. of even the best goats, the only milch animals on the island, are tainted with the fever-breeding microbe.

By the explosion of the roburite factory near Annen, Germany, Nov. 28, forty persons were killed, and several hundred wounded, many of them dangerously, the cases of thirty-eight being considered hopeless.

According to the European edition of the New York Herald, despite the recent purchase of the Parseval airship by the Kaiser's technical commission, German military authorities are constructing in secrecy a new and improved airship at the ballooning department at Tegel. The airship will be fitted with all the modern improvements, experience gained in the Parseval and Zeppelin dirigibles being utilized. This vessel, it is said, will be armed with guns and other means of destruction. The technical commission has also offered a certain sum to Count Zeppelin for the purchase of his latest airship. It is not expected, however, that, in view of the small amount offered, Count Zeppelin will accept.

The court-martial which has been trying the sailors and others charged with being implicated in the mutiny of November, 1905, for which Lieutenant Schmidt, of the Russian navy, and three companies were executed on March 19, has sentenced a civilian (Jew) named Kotorovich, to be hanged, and two sailors to be shot. Three of the accused men, including the son of an army colonel, who was the head of the mutiny until Schmidt assumed command, were sentenced to imprisonment in the mines for life, and 226 men were condemned to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor.

An expedition to attempt to pass through the Northeast Passage, or sea route along the northern coast of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the Northwest Passage, just successfully achieved by Captain Amundsen, is being organized by the Russian Ministry of Marine. The command will be intrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Sergejeff, of the Marine Pilot Corps, who has already distinguished himself in Arctic exploration. The expedition, which is expected to be absent for several years, will start from the mouth of the Yenesei River, which is now reached each summer by Russian vessels, and will carry out extensive surveys and explorations of the waters traversed.

"The proposal to steady a rolling vessel by placing within it a heavy fly-wheel in swift rotation is not a new one," says the Literary Digest. "It is a familiar fact that such a wheel resists with great force all efforts to alter the plane of its motion, and this fact has already been utilized in the control of torpedoes. Special attention to practicable methods for applying the principle in the case of large vessels has been recently given by Otto Schlick,

of Hamburg, an engineer whose work on the balancing of marine engines has been most successful. His report of his investigations, originally published in the Zeitschrift of the German Engineers' Society, is abstracted in The Engineering Magazine (November)."

According to the United Service Gazette the British Admiralty have lately been experimenting with a new type of shell, designed with the object of increasing the penetrative power of the armor-piercing projectiles supplied for the armament of the navy. The new shell differs materially in shape from that now in use in the fact that instead of a sharp point at the apex there is a cup-shaped hollow. The test was made with a 6-inch shell of the new design, with the result that it penetrated through armor of the same thickness as that which protects the Dreadnought on the water line. Although after what was claimed for the new projectile success was expected from it, the actual result has surprised everybody, and given rise to considerable comment as to the changes which this discovery will effect in naval armament of the future. As far as the present test is concerned, it is proved beyond doubt that the armor is not proof against the impact of such a death-dealing missile, which for the time being has turned out to be the victor in the contest.

Lieut. Bernard St. George Collard, of the British Navy, has been ordered to be tried by a G.C.M., in connection with the recent mutinous conduct of a number of stokers at Portsmouth. It was disclosed at the trials by court-martial of the mutinous stokers that Lieutenant Collard on one occasion, in 1905, lost his temper and gave the more offensive order to a stoker of "On your knees, you dog!" The lieutenant subsequently was obliged to apologize. After the late outbreak the admiralty ordered a court of inquiry into Collard's conduct on both occasions, and, in consequence of the findings, he has now been ordered to appear before a court-martial.

Speaking at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London on Nov. 9, in response to the toast, "The Imperial Services," the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, said that he and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, realized it was a solemn duty on their part not to diminish the country's fighting force by one whit. It was the duty of a Christian people, the speaker continued, to set an example by reducing the expenditures for armaments, but unless they had a response from other nations this was impossible. The speaker hoped the time would come when nations would look back upon these days as a period of barbarism and wonder why they had spent millions in this manner. But until that time arrived it was in the interest of peace itself that no nation let down its strength, and it was the duty of Great Britain to maintain its fighting efficiency.

The British Admiralty have directed that the X-Ray apparatus supplied to British warships shall always be ready for use at short notice, and it will be ascertained at all inspections of ships to which the apparatus is supplied that this part of the medical equipment is thoroughly effective.

It is officially announced by the Japanese government that the inquiries into the causes of the sinking of the battleship Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, in the battle of the Sea of Japan, show that the disaster was owing to spontaneous explosion due to chemical decomposition. Thus the personnel of the Japanese navy are exculpated from all blame.

BOWERY SAVINGS PAYS FOUR PER CENT.

Over 150,000 depositors will receive a very welcome Christmas gift this year from the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, in the shape of an increase of one-half per cent. over the amount of interest paid last July. In announcing the decision of the Board of Trustees, President Wood called attention to the fact that all classes of people were sharing in the general prosperity of the country. The increase from three and one-half to four per cent. on the one hundred million of dollars on deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank alone, represents an additional distribution of five hundred thousand dollars per year. This savings bank, which is one of the most substantial in the country, pays special attention to Service accounts.

WORST CASE OF ECZEMA.

Spread Rapidly Over Body—Limbs and Arms Had to Be Bandaged—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us, and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. A friend teased me to try Cuticura, and I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies. He was better in two months, and in six months he was well. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Piermont, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

SUPPLYING SUBMARINES FOR RUSSIAN NAVY.

"The World of To-day," a Chicago magazine, publishes the following bit of history of the late war between Japan and Russia:

The quick termination of the Russo-Japanese war, shortly after the battle of the Sea of Japan, probably forestalled for the edification of that part of the wondering world not engaged in the conflict, the production of a chapter of sea fighting more thrilling than man in his present generation has ever done aught but dream. The proximity of this next phase of the awful and bloody struggle in the far East, that would surely have come if the war had not ended in so timely a manner, can only be judged from the statement that, even before Rojestvensky had passed Singapore on his way to battle, the Russians had at least one completely equipped American submarine torpedo-boat ready for business in Vladivostok harbor.

It is known positively that the wily Japs were working night and day on submarines in their own shipyards. No submarines took part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, because the Japanese boats were not ready. The Japanese gave Vladivostok a wide berth and the Russians therefore found no opportunity to test their American-built under-surface fighter before the war umpires called for the game to close. The Czar had been clutching eagerly at what he considered an opportunity to retrieve his disasters at sea.

Russia turned to American inventors to aid her in her extremity. The chance to invade a foreign field invariably acts like an electric current on an American manufacturer. Early in 1904 Russia determined to have submarines at once. Where could they be produced the quickest? America had sent them locomotives and steel bridges and even ships almost at a moment's notice. Why not submarines? They tried us. Long before the year was out the strange-looking hulls of American submarine boats were being landed at Libau and Cronstadt, and the great Siberian railway was being pressed into service to transport them across the wilderness to the only seaport that was left Russia in the East.

A submarine boat building concern at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was visited in turn by a Russian and a Japanese naval official, each sent to this country on a mysterious errand. Off Bridgeport there lay a peculiar looking craft, which resembled a double-pointed oblong raft with a tiny house, showing odd little deep-set windows sitting in the center. A couple of manholes led to mysterious depths below. Due to the ingenuity of the owners of this craft, the bearded Russian and the oily-skinned Jap conferred and visited, examined and in-

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spected quite unbeknown to each other. The Bridgeport concern had in the novel boat the fighting goods that each nation wanted; a completely equipped submarine torpedo-boat, capable of carrying and launching at an enemy five death-dealing torpedoes on one expedition beneath the ocean's surface. It was an engine that could sink deep down in the sea with her crew, steal unobserved to the side of the big war Leviathan, and creep as stealthily away after discharging its ruinous darts into her hull; in fact, a ready-made instrument for striking below the belt. In those days time was infinitely valuable to the two fighting nations. Bolted iron and steel, sent forward by smooth working pistons and perfectly arranged electric batteries, was far more dear to them than rough material and the plans for making.

The Japanese and the Russian, in turn, inspected, conferred and departed.

In the month of June, 1904, the submarine boat *Protector* disappeared from Bridgeport, and the citizens of that place never saw her again. There was practically no comment made about her disappearance. Most Bridgeport people did not realize for several days that she had gone. The boat had been seen making her daily trips to sea for submersion tests and practice, and on the day when she departed not to return there was scarcely a person who did not suppose that she had gone out for her usual exercise—"tuning up," they call it in submarine parlance.

The Norwegian steamer *Fortuna*, one of the salty, devil-may-care tramps of the sea, clearing for every place and carrying everything, from cottonseed to pianos, was being loaded with coal at Newport News. She sailed out past Cape Henry at dusk, her captain having announced his intention of obeying the owner's command to "proceed to Cork for orders." In the gray, early dawn of a summer morning, while the night fog on the sea had yet to be dispelled by the first rays of the sun, there loomed up ahead of the slow-moving *Fortuna* the outlines of a large floating derrick with some huge object in its clutches.

As the *Fortuna* came to anchor, the chains of the derrick, already passed clean around the submarine lying alongside, began to tighten and strain. The powerful engine's pantings came dully through the fog, and those on the deck of the *Fortuna* dimly saw the great mass of the *Protector* slowly leaving the water. Over one hundred tons of steel, making up a cigar-shaped affair of huge diameter and nearly seventy feet long, were lifted clear of the sea. As the first glint of rising sun shot out of the East, the great submarine was swung dripping and dank, squarely over the deck of the *Fortuna* and lowered onto the cradles that had there been constructed.

A liner from Europe, coming in past Sandy Hook later in the day, reported that

the *Fortuna* had been sighted well along toward Nantucket lightship, and that she had a bulky object on her deck that looked suspiciously like a submarine torpedo-boat. That was the only clew the New York papers got. They looked up the recent whereabouts of the *Fortuna* at the proper marine offices, and found that she had cleared Norfolk for Cork, loaded with coal. They inquired about submarine boats up and down the coast. From Bridgeport their correspondents sent word that the *Protector* had disappeared from there several days previous, and they supposed she was out on a trial cruise. Thereupon appeared columns of matter in the newspapers which stirred things mightily.

Japan or Russia, perhaps both, had been to the United States for submarines and had abstracted a member of that species of craft bodily from fairly under the nose of slumbering Manhattan. Where the *Protector* was loaded none of the papers guessed. They commented on the hardihood of a steamer taking coal to Cork, and cracked jokes about Ireland and the beauty of carrying coals to a place so close to Newcastle. Then they got serious and wondered if international complications would not result from the circumstance, not guessing that the *Protector* had been sufficiently dismantled to make her an incomplete instrument of war, her engines and other movable parts having been sent to Europe as freight on other steamers.

Whether the *Fortuna* called at Cork for orders or not has never been stated; neither has it become known just how greatly the good people of Cork appreciated West Virginia coal. There were transfers at the other side of the Atlantic, and when the news straggled back that an American submersible had been swung from a ship's deck into the waters of Cronstadt harbor, it was known by those who had spied the Russian and the Japanese officials at Bridgeport that the Czar had outbid the Mikado and had captured the ready-made fighter of the deeps.

Simon Lake himself, the inventor of the boat, showed the Russian navy what the *Protector* could do; how she could cruise long distances under her own power either above or below surface, and how she could be made to submerge and rise at will by the simple manipulation of cocks and valves. The trials off Libau and Cronstadt were evidently satisfactory, for word was cabled back to the Lake Company in America to hurry the completion of five other submarines that were on the way. Another American company and two or three European constructors of submarine torpedo-boats were shortly afterward given orders by Russia for several boats and requested to rush them forward rapidly. Russia went quickly about adding a new force to her fast disintegrating navy, a force with which she saw opportunity to recoup her losses.

The *Protector*, renamed the *Osetr*, was

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hoisted from the water and loaded on a Trans-Siberian train. The trials the Russians had in getting the boat across to Vladivostok, and the obstacles they surmounted in the way of too narrow cars and too low tunnels would furnish the make-up of an interesting story. Perseverance won the day and the Russians finally succeeded in placing the American boat safely in their distant eastern harbor. A crew was at once placed in training.

About the middle of the following winter the Lake Torpedo Boat Company had two more boats completed at Newport News and ready to ship to Russia. Rojestvensky was already cruising with his ill-fated squadron to the East. To make doubly sure that the rules of neutrality of nations during the war might not be infringed, it was decided by the company to cut each of these boats in two and ship them in halves. The newsmen of New York again had a march stolen on them. The four half submarines went to New York on a barge and were loaded onto the deck of the steamer *Belgravia* in broad daylight as she lay at her dock in Hoboken. The *Belgravia* was scheduled to sail at dusk. Shortly before sunset a breathless reporter with a camera rushed upon the dock and demanded the privilege of taking pictures of the submarine boats which a passenger on a Hoboken ferryboat vowed he had seen being

towed to dock on a barge. Someone told the reporter they were simply loading some steam boilers for shipment and he went away. The *Belgravia* sailed away at night for Hamburg. A month later the Russians had the four half submarines traveling to the far East on flat cars.

A steamer from Baltimore, which went to Newport News to complete her cargo, carried two more of the Lake order of submarines on her deck and landed them across the Atlantic. A little later on, well before the close of the war, the last submarine to be built in this country for Russia disappeared out to sea on the deck of a steamer.

"More! More!" came the cry from Russia. The constructors answered by packing up their tools and going to Libau. There submarine boats of the American class are still being steadily dropped into the water for the great nation which remembers bitterly her experience at Port Arthur, where a few submarines might have saved her fleet from the Japanese.

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